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सं० 20]

नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, मई 14, 1977/वैशाख 24, 1899

No. 20]

NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1977/VAISAKHA 24, 1899

इस भाग में सिर्फ पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को छोड़कर)
केन्द्रीय प्राधिकारियों द्वारा जारी किये गए सविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं

Statutory Orders and Notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(other than the Ministry of Defence) by Central Authorities
(other than the Administrations of Union Territories)

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय
(न्याय विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 23 अप्रैल, 1977

का० आ० 1358.—नोटेरी अधिनियम, 1952, की धारा 10 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और पूरे भारत में वकालत करने के लिए प्राधिकृत नोटेरी, श्री सुबोध कुमार मुलिक से अनुरोध प्राप्त होने पर केन्द्रीय सरकार, नोटेरी अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 4 के अधीन रखे गए अपने रजिस्टर में पूरे भारत के नोटेरी, श्री सुबोध कुमार मुलिक का नाम तारीख 1 जनवरी, 1977 से हटाने के आदेश देता है।

[संख्या 22/24/77-न्याय]
आर० वासुदेवन, उप सचिव

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS
(Department of Justice)

New Delhi, the 23rd April, 1977

S.O. 1358.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Notaries Act, 1952 and on receiving a request from Shri Subodh Kumar Mullick, a notary authorised to practice in the whole of India, the Central Government orders the removal of the name of Shri Subodh Kumar Mullick, Notary for the whole of India, from the Register maintained by it under section 4 of the Notaries Act, 1952 with effect from 1st January, 1977.

[No. 22/24/77-Jus]
R. VASUDEVAN, Dy. Secy.

गृह मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 20 अप्रैल, 1977

का० आ० 1359.—राष्ट्रपति संविधान के अनुच्छेद 258 के खण्ड (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और हम निमित्त सभी पूर्वतन अधिसूचनाओं को अधिकांश करते हुए, गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल, मणिपुर, मेघालय, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, सिक्किम, त्रिपुरा और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों की सरकारों की सहमति से, विस्फोटक पदार्थ अधिनियम, 1908 (1908 का 6) की धारा 7 के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा उक्त राज्यों के जिला मजिस्ट्रेटों को सौंपते हैं।

[सं० 23/9/76-जी पी ए-5]
एच० बी० राय, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
New Delhi, the 20th April, 1977

S.O. 1359.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 258 of the Constitution and in supersession of all previous notifications issued in this behalf, the President, with the consent of the Governments of the States of Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh, hereby entrusts to all District Magistrates in the said States, the functions of the Central Government under section 7 of the Explosive Substances Act, 1908 (6 of 1908).

[No. 23/9/76-GPA.V]
H. B. ROY, Under Secy.

(Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms)

New Delhi, the 27th April, 1977

ERRATUM

S.O. 1360.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Cabinet Secretariat (Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms) No. S.O. 633 dated the 10th February, 1977, published at page 759 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3. Sub-section (ii) in line 10 for "Panel" read "Penal".

[No. 228/1/77-AVD.II]

T. K. SUBRAMANIAN, Under Secy.

विश्व मंत्रालय
(राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग)
(राजस्व पक्ष)

नई दिल्ली, 5 मार्च, 1977

आय-कर

का० आ० 1361.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, आय-कर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 80छ की उपधारा 2 (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, श्री वेणु गोपाल स्वामी मंदिर देवस्थान, किन्ननाथम, जिला तिरुनेल्वेली को उक्त धारा के प्रयोजनों के लिए तमिलनाडु राज्य में सर्वत्र विख्यात लोक पूजा का स्थान अधिसूचित करती है।

(सं० 1678/का० सं० 176/15/77 अ.क. (ए I))

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue & Banking)

(Revenue Wing)

New Delhi, the 5th March, 1977

(INCOME-TAX)

S.O. 1361.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2)(b) of Section 80G of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies Sri Venugopala Swami Temple Devasthanam, Kizhanatham, Tirunelveli District to be a place of public worship of renown throughout the State of Tamil Nadu for the purposes of the said Section.

[No. 1678/F. No. 176/15/77-IT(AD)]

नई दिल्ली, 25 मार्च, 1977

का० आ० 1362.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, आय-कर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 80छ की उपधारा 2 (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, श्री शक्ति विनायक मन्दिर न्यास, कलिंग कॉलोनी, सर पी. टी. राजन रोड, के० के० नगर, मद्रास 600078 को उक्त धारा के प्रयोजनों के लिए तमिलनाडु राज्य में सर्वत्र विख्यात लोक पूजा का स्थान अधिसूचित करती है।

[सं० 1682/का० 176/20/77 अ.क. (ए I)]

एम० शास्त्री, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th March, 1977

S.O. 1362.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2)(b) of Section 80G of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies Sri Sakthi Vinayaga Temple Trust, Kalinga Colony, Sir P. T. Rajan Road, K. K. Nagar, Madras-600078 to be a place of public worship of renown throughout the State of Tamil Nadu for the purposes of the said Section.

[No. 1682/F. No. 176/20/77-IT(AI)]

M. SHASTRI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल, 1977

का० आ० 1363.—आयकर अधिनियम 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 269 ख की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और अपने 27 नवम्बर 1974 के आदेश संख्या 113 में आंशिक संशोधन करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा आदेश देती है कि दिनांक 27 नवम्बर 1974 के उपर्युक्त आदेश के साथ संलग्न सारणी में क्र० सं० 18क, 18ख, 18ग, 18घ और 18ङ की प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जायगा :—

सारणी

1	2	3
18 क : निरीक्षी सहायक आयकर आयुक्त, अभिग्रहण रेंज-I, बम्बई।	बम्बई जिले के माहिम कैडेस्ट्रल सर्वे डिवीजन को छोड़कर शेष सभी कैडेस्ट्रल सर्वे-जम्बरों में आने वाले क्षेत्र।	
18 ख : निरीक्षी सहायक आयकर आयुक्त, अभिग्रहण रेंज-II, बम्बई।	(i) बम्बई जिले का माहिम कैडेस्ट्रल सर्वे डिवीजन (ii) बम्बई उपनगर जिले के अंधेरी तालुक के बांद्रा, डांडा, जुहू और विले-पार्ले गांव (iii) बम्बई उपनगर जिले का बोरीवली तालुक	
18 ग : निरीक्षी सहायक आयकर आयुक्त, अभिग्रहण रेंज-III, बम्बई।	(i) रेंज-II को सीपे गये गांवों को छोड़कर बम्बई उपनगर जिले के अंधेरी तालुक के शेष सभी गांव। (ii) बम्बई उपनगर जिले के कुरला तालुक के बैम्बुर, वाडी, वाडा, बोर्ला, चूनाबट्टी, कुरला, देवनार और घनिक गांव।	
18 घ : निरीक्षी सहायक आयकर आयुक्त, अभिग्रहण रेंज-IV, बम्बई।	ऊपर रेंज-III को सीपे गये गांव छोड़ कर बम्बई उपनगर जिले के कुरला तालुक के शेष सभी गांव।	

यह आदेश 25-4-1977 से लागू होगा।

[सं० 29/77/का० सं० 316/211/76-अन कर]

New Delhi, the 19th April, 1977

S.O. 1363.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 269 B of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), and in partial modification of their order No. 13 dated the 27th November, 1974, the Central Government hereby order that in Table appended to the afore-said order dated 27th November, 1974, the entries in S. No. 18A, 18B, 18C, 18D, and 18E shall be substituted by the following:

TABLE

1	2	3
18A.	Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax, Acquisition Range-I, Bombay.	Areas comprised in all the Cadestral Survey numbers of Bombay District except Mahim Cadestral Survey Division.
18B.	Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Acquisition Range-II, Bombay.	(i) Mahim Cadestral Survey Division of Bombay District. (ii) Bandra, Danda, Juhu and Vile Parle Villages of Andheri Taluka of Bombay Suburban District.

1	2	3
		(iii) Borivli Taluka of Bombay Suburban District.
18C. Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Acquisition Range-III, Bombay.	(i) All villages of Andheri Taluka of Bombay Suburban District other than those assigned to Range-II.	
	(ii) Chembur, Wadi, Wadha, Borla Chunabatti, Kurla, Deonar and Anik Villages of Kurla Taluka of the Bombay Suburban District.	
18D. Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Acquisition Range-IV, Bombay.	All the villages of Kurla Taluka of the Bombay Suburban District other than those assigned to Range-III.	

This order shall come into force with effect from 25-4-1977.
[No. 29/77/F. No. 316/211/76-WT].

कां. आं. 1364.—आयकर अधिनियम 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 269 ख की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और अपने विनांक 15 मार्च 1975 के आदेश सं. 17/1975 कां. सं. 328/227/74-धनकर, के आंशिक संशोधन में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा आदेश देती है कि विनांक 15-3-1975 के उपर्युक्त आदेश के साथ संलग्न सारणी में क्र. सं. 13(ख) की प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जायगा :—

सारणी

13(ख) निरीक्षी सहायक आयकर आयुक्त, अभिग्रहण रेंज, अमृतसर	बटाला की छोड़कर जिला अमृतसर और जिला गुरदासपुर
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यह आदेश 25-4-1977 से लागू होगा।

[सं. 25/77/316/211/76-धनकर]

S.O.1364.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 269B of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and in partial modification of their order No. 16/1975/F. No. 328/227/74-WT, dated the 15th March, 1975 the Central Government hereby order that in the table appended to the aforesaid order dated 15-3-1975 the entries in S. No. 13(B) shall be substituted by the following :—

TABLE

13 (B) Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Acquisition Range, Amritsar.	Amritsar district and Gurdaspur district except Batala.
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This order shall come into force w.e.f. 25-4-1977.
[No. 25/77/316/211/76-WT]

कां. आं. 1365.—आयकर अधिनियम 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 269 ख की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और अपने दिनांक 14-11-1972 के आदेश सं. 30 (कां. सं. 327/111/72-धनकर) के आंशिक संशोधन में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा आदेश देती है कि आदेश सं. 75/(कां. सं. 328/111/72-

धनकर) विनांक 10-1-74, सं. 105/74 (कां. सं. 328/227/74-धनकर) विनांक 20-11-74 और सं. 16/75/कां. सं. 328/227/74-धनकर विनांक 15-3-75 द्वारा यथा संशोधित, विनांक 14-11-12 के उपर्युक्त आदेश के साथ संलग्न सारणी में क्र. सं. 13(क) की प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाएगा और क्र. सं. 13(ख) जोड़ दी जायगी :—

सारणी

13(क) निरीक्षी सहायक आयकर आयुक्त, अभिग्रहण रेंज, रोहतक	हरियाणा राज्य संघ राज्य क्षेत्र चंडीगढ़ और हिमाचल प्रदेश का सिरमूर जिला
13(ख) निरीक्षी सहायक आयकर आयुक्त, अभिग्रहण रेंज, लुधियाना	पंजाब के पटियाला, संगरूर, लुधियाना और रूपनगर जिले तथा सम्पूर्ण हिमाचल प्रदेश राज्य (सिरमूर जिला छोड़कर)

यह आदेश 25-4-1977 से लागू होगा।

[सं. 26/77/316/211/76-धनकर]

S.O. 1365.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 269B of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and in partial modification of their order No. 30 (F. No. 328/111/72—WT) dated 14-11-1972 the Central Government hereby order that in the table appended to the aforesaid order dated 14-11-72, as amended by orders No. 75 (F. No. 328/111/72-WT) dated 10-1-74, No. 105/74 (F. No. 328/227/74-WT) dated 20-11-74 and No. 16/75/F. No. 328/227/74-WT dated 15-3-75, the entries against Sr. No. 13(A) shall be substituted and S. No. 13(C) added, as under :—

TABLE

13(A) Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Acquisition Range, Rohtak.	Haryana State, Union Territory of Chandigarh and Sirmur Distt. of Himachal Pradesh.
13(C) Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Acquisition Range, Ludhiana.	Patiala, Sangrur, Ludhiana and Rupnagar, Distts. of Punjab and whole of the State of Himachal Pradesh (excluding Sirmur Distt.)

This order shall come into force with effect from 25-4-1977.
[No. 26/77/316/211/76-WT]

कां. आं. 1366.—आयकर अधिनियम 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 269 ख की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और दिनांक 15 मार्च, 1975 के अपने आदेश सं. 16/1975 (कां. सं. 328/227/74-धनकर) के अधिलेखन में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा आदेश देती है कि 15 मार्च 1975 के उपर्युक्त आदेश के साथ संलग्न सारणी की क्र. सं. 14(ग) की प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जायगा :

सारणी

1	2	3
13(ग) निरीक्षी सहायक आयकर आयुक्त (अभिग्रहण) रेंज-ए, जालंधर	पंजाब राज्य के जिला जालंधर की जालंधर तहसील	
13(घ) निरीक्षी सहायक आयकर आयुक्त (अभिग्रहण) रेंज-ख, जालंधर	(i) पंजाब राज्य के जिला जालंधर की फिलौर, नावतशहर और नकोबर तहसीलें	

1	2	3
	(ii) पंजाब राज्य के जिला गुरुवामपुर की बटावा नहसील	
	(iii) पंजाब राज्य के होशियारपुर, कपूरथला, भटिन्डा, फिरोजपुर और फरीदपुर जिले	

यह आदेश 25-4-77 से लागू होगा।

[सं० 24/77/का० सं० 316/211/76-धनकर]

S.O. 1366.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 269B of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and in supersession of their order No. 16/1975 (F. No. 328/227/74-WT) dated the 15th March, 1975, the Central Government hereby order that in the table appended to the aforesaid order dated 15th March, 1975 the entries in S. No. 13(C) shall be substituted by the following :—

TABLE

1	2	3
13(C) Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, (Acquisition) Range-A, Jullundur.		Jullundur Tehsil of Jullundur District of the State of Punjab.
13(D) Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, (Acquisition) Range-B, Jullundur.		(i) Phillaur, Nawanshahr & Nakodar Tehsils of Jullundur District of the State of Punjab. (ii) Batala Tehsil of Gurdaspur District of the State of Punjab. (iii) Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Bhatinda, Ferozepur & Faridkot Districts of the state of Punjab.

This order shall come into force with effect from 25-4-77.

[No. 24/77/F. No. 316/211/76-WT]

का० आ० 1367.—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 269 ब की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और इस संबंध में पिछले सभी आदेशों के, जहां तक उनका सम्बन्ध पश्चिम बंगाल से है, अधिलक्षण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा यह प्राधिकार देती है कि निम्नलिखित सारणी के स्तम्भ (2) में विनिर्दिष्ट प्रत्येक सहायक आयकर आयुक्त, उक्त सारणी के स्तम्भ (3) की तदनुकूप प्रविष्टि में विनिर्दिष्ट स्थानीय सीमाओं के भीतर उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय XX-क के अन्तर्गत सक्षम प्राधिकारी का कार्य करेंगे :—

सारणी

1	2	3
1. निरीक्षी सहायक आयकर आयुक्त, अभिग्रहण रेंज-I, कलकत्ता		बड़ा बाजार, बेनयापुकर, दो बाजार, एटैलो, होयार स्ट्रीट, मुचीपाड़ा, पार्क स्ट्रीट और तलनवा पुलिस स्टेशन।
2. निरीक्षी सहायक आयकर आयुक्त, अभिग्रहण रेंज-II, कलकत्ता		अलीपुर, बेहाला, इकबालपुर, गार्डन रीच, हेस्टिंग्स, महेशतला, मेडिया-बुद्ध, न्यू अलीपुर पुलिस स्टेशन साउथ डिवीजन पोर्ट पुलिस और वाटगंज पुलिस स्टेशन।

1	2	3
3. निरीक्षी सहायक आयकर आयुक्त, अभिग्रहण रेंज-III, कलकत्ता		एमहम्टे स्ट्रीट, वालीगंज, भवानीपुर, बड़नोला, ठकुरिया जादवपुर, जोरा-संके, जोराबागान, करैया और श्यामपुकर पुलिस स्टेशन।
4. निरीक्षी सहायक आयकर आयुक्त, अभिग्रहण रेंज-IV, कलकत्ता		उपर्युक्त को छोड़कर शेष सारा पश्चिम बंगाल।

यह आदेश 25 अप्रैल, 1977 से लागू होगा।

[सं० 28/77/का० सं० 316/211/76-धनकर]

एच० एन० मंडल, अवर सचिव

S.O. 1367.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 269B of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and in supersession of all previous orders in this respect, so far as they relate to West Bengal, the Central Government hereby authorised every Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax specified in column (2) of the table below to perform the functions of a competent authority, under Chapter XXA of the said Act, within the local limits specified in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the said Table :—

TABLE

1	2	3
1. Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Acquisition Range-I, Calcutta.		Police Stations at Burrabazar, Beniapur, Bowbazar, Entally, Hare Street, Muchipara, Park Street & Taltala.
2. Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Acquisition Range-II, Calcutta.		Police Stations at Alipore, Behala, Ekbalpore, Garden Reach, Hastings, Mahestala, Metiaburuj, New Alipore, South Division Port Police & Watgunj.
3. Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Acquisition Range-III, Calcutta.		Police Stations at Amherst Street, Balygunge, Bhowanipore, Burtolla, Dhakuria, Jadavpore, Jora-Sanko, Jora-bagan, Karaia & Shyampur.
4. Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Acquisition Range-IV, Calcutta.		Entire West Bengal other than the above.

This order shall come into force with effect from 25th April, 1977.

[No. 28/77-F. No. 316/211/76-WT]

H. N. MANDAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 22 अप्रैल, 1977

हस्ताक्षर

का० आ० 1368.—भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 20 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए तथा 19 फरवरी, 1977 के भारत के राजपत्र, भाग II, खण्ड 3, उप खण्ड (ii) के पृष्ठ 616-617 पर प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के राजस्व और वैकिंग विभाग (राजस्व पक्ष) की दिनांक 2 फरवरी, 1977 की अधिसूचना संख्या 2/77-स्टाम्प का० सं० 33-3-77-वि० का० (का० आ० सं० 593) का अधिक्रान्त करी हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा स्टाम्प शुल्क की संगणना के प्रयोजनों के लिये, नीचे की सारणी के स्तम्भ

(2) में त्रिनिदिष्ट विदेशी मुद्रा के भारतीय मुद्रा में संपरिवर्तन के लिए विनिमय की दर, उसके सम्य (3) में तत्सम्बन्धी प्रविष्टियों में विहित करती है।

सारणी

क्रम संख्या	विदेशी मुद्रा	100 रु० के समतुल्य विदेशी मुद्रा के विनिमय की दर
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1	2	3
1. ऑस्ट्रियन शिल्लिंग	.	188
2. ऑस्ट्रेलियन डॉलर	.	10.05
3. बेल्जियन फ्रैंक	.	104
4. कनाडियन डॉलर	.	11.68
5. डैनिश क्रोनर	.	65.10
6. ड्यूस्से मार्क	.	26.60
7. डच गिल्डर	.	27.80
8. फ्रैंक फ्रैंक	.	55.30
9. होंग कांग डॉलर	.	51.50
10. इटालियन लीरा	.	9870
11. जापानी येन	.	30.90
12. मलेशियन डॉलर	.	27.70
13. नार्वेजियन क्रोनर	.	58.30
14. पौंड स्टर्लिंग	.	6.5475
15. स्वीडिश क्रोनर	.	46.80
16. स्विस् फ्रैंक	.	28.40
17. अमरीकी डॉलर	.	11.18

[सं० 13/77-स्टाम्प/फा० सं० 33/3/77-बिक्री कर]
एम० डी० रामस्वामी, प्रवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 22nd April, 1977

STAMP

S. O. 1368.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 20 of the Indian Stamps Act, 1899 (2 of 1899) and in supersession of the notification of Government of India in the Department of Revenue & Banking (Revenue Wing) No. 2/77 Stamps F. No. 33/3/77-ST (S. O. No. 593) dated the 2nd February, 1977 published at pages 616-617 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii), dated the 19th February, 1977 the Central Government hereby prescribed in column (3) of the Table below the rate of exchange for the conversion of the foreign currency specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) thereof into the currency of India for the purpose of calculating stamp duty.

TABLE

S. No.	Foreign Currency	Rate of exchange of foreign currency equivalent Rs. 100/- to
1	2	3
1. Austrian Schillings.	.	188
2. Australian Dollars	.	10.05
3. Belgian Francs	.	404
4. Canadian Dollars.	.	11.68
5. Danish Kroners	.	65.10
6. Deutsche Marks	.	26.60
7. Dutch Guilders	.	27.80

1	2	3
8. French Francs	.	55.30
9. Hong Kong Dollars	.	51.50
10. Italian Lire.	.	9870
11. Japanese Yen.	.	3090
12. Malaysian Dollars	.	27.70
13. Norwegian Kroners	.	58.30
14. Pound Sterling	.	6.5474
15. Swedish Kroners	.	46.80
16. Swiss Francs	.	28.40
17. USA Dollars.	.	11.18

[NO. 13/77-Stamps/F. No. 33/3/77-ST]
S. D. RAMASWAMY, Under Secy.

(बैंकिंग पक्ष)

नई दिल्ली, 22 अप्रैल, 1977

फा० आ० 1369.—भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम 1934 (1934 का 2) की धारा 50 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारत सरकार निम्नलिखित फर्मों को 1976-77 के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के लेखापरीक्षक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है, अर्थात् :-

1. मैसर्स सुन्दरम एण्ड श्रीनिवासन, चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट्स, 161, माउण्ट रोड, मद्रास-2
2. मैसर्स के० एम्० अय्यर एण्ड कम्पनी, चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट्स, ईस्ट एण्ड वेस्ट बिल्डिंग, 49 अपोलो स्ट्रीट, फोर्ट, बम्बई-400001
3. मैसर्स गुटगुटिया एण्ड कम्पनी, चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट्स, 33 नेताजी सुभाष रोड, कलकत्ता-1

[सं० एफ० 1(16)/76—लेखा]

(Banking Wing)

New Delhi, the 22nd April, 1977

S.O. 1369.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 50 of the Reserve Bank of India, Act, 1934, (2 of 1934), the Central Government hereby appoints, the following firms as auditors of the Reserve Bank of India for the year 1976-77, namely :-

1. M/s. Sundaram & Srinivasan, Chartered Accountants, 161, Mount Road, Madras-2.
2. M/s. K. S. Aiyer & Co., Chartered Accountants, East & West Building, 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay-400001.
3. M/s. K. N. Gutgutia & Co. Chartered Accountants, 33, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.

[No. 1 (16)76/Accts.]

फा० आ० 1370.—भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अधिनियम 1934 (1934 का 2) की धारा 50 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारत सरकार निम्नलिखित फर्मों को 1976-77 के लिए भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के लेखापरीक्षक के रूप में फिर नियुक्त करती है, अर्थात् :-

- मैसर्स रघुनाथ राय एण्ड कम्पनी
चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट्स,
3, हनुमान रोड, नई दिल्ली-110001

[सं० एफ० 1(16)/76—लेखा]

श्रीमती मल्लिकार्जुन एम्० के० मेनन, उप सचिव

S.O. 1370.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 50 of the Reserve Bank of India (2 of 1934) the Central Government hereby appoints, the following firms as auditors of the Reserve Bank of India for the year 1976-77 namely :-

- M/s. Raghunath Rai & Co.
Chartered Accountants,
3, Hanuman Road,
New Delhi-110001

[No. 1(16)76/Accts.]

MRS. NALINI M. K. MENON, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 23 अप्रैल, 1977

का० आ० 1371.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा, घोषित करती है कि उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की धारा 19 की उपधारा (2) के उपबन्ध इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने से 2 वर्षों की अवधि तक बैंक आफ बड़ौदा पर उस सीमा तक लागू नहीं होंगे जहाँ तक कि उनका सम्बन्ध नैनीताल बैंक लिमिटेड के शेयरों में उसकी धारिता से है।

[सं० 15(8)—बी आ 3/77]

New Delhi, the 23rd April, 1977

S.O. 1371.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 19 of the said Act shall not apply to Bank of Baroda for a period of two years from the date of this Notification in so far as they relate to its holdings in the shares of the Naini Tal Bank Ltd.

[No. 15(8)—B.O.III/77]

का० आ० 1372.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा, घोषित करती है कि उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की धारा 9 के उपबन्ध 15 मार्च, 1978 हेतक बरी दोआब बैंक लिमिटेड, होशियारपुर पर उस सीमा तक लागू नहीं होंगे जहाँ तक कि उनका सम्बन्ध इस बैंक द्वारा पञ्जाब राज्य में होशियारपुर जिले के प्रेमगढ़ में और फिरोजपुर जिले के कोटवाल में धृत भू-सम्पत्ति से है।

[सं० 15(10)—बी आ III/77]

S.O. 1372.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of section 9 of the said Act shall not apply till the 15th March 1978 to the Bari Doab Bank Ltd., Hoshiarpur in respect of the landed properties held by it at Premgarh, Hoshiarpur District and at Kotwal, Ferozepur District both in Punjab State.

[No. 15(10)—B.O.III/77]

का० आ० 1373.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा, घोषित करती है कि उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की धारा 9 के उपबन्ध 30 मार्च, 1978 तक ओरिएण्टल बैंक आफ कामर्स लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली पर उसकी निम्नलिखित सम्पत्तियों के सम्बन्ध में लागू नहीं होंगे:—

- (1) एक दुमजिली दुकान नं० 136, बाजाबा बजार, मेरठ शहर।
- (2) एक दुमजिली दुकान नं० 137, मोहल्ला डालमपारा, मेरठ शहर।

[सं० 15(9)—बी आ III/77]

मे० भा० उमगावकर, अवसर सचिव

S.O. 1373.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India hereby declares that the provisions of section 9 of the said Act shall not apply till the 30th March 1978, to the Oriental Bank of Commerce Ltd., New Delhi, in respect of its following properties.

- (i) One double storey shop No. 136, Bazar Bazaza, Meerut City.
- (ii) One double storey house No. 137, Mohalla Dalampara, Meerut city.

[No. 15(9)—B.O.III/77]

M. B. USGAONKAR, Under Secy.

केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल, 1977

का० आ० 1374.—बोर्ड के 22 जुलाई 1974 के समय समय पर यथा समोधित आदेश संख्या 60/फा० सं० 328/137/74-धन कर के आर्थिक समोधन में और आयकर अधिनियम 1961 की धारा 269 ब की उप-धारा (6) के स्पष्टीकरण द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्षकर बोर्ड एतद्वारा निर्दिष्ट करता है कि निम्नलिखित सारणी के स्तंभ 2 में विनिर्दिष्ट प्रत्येक आयकर आयुक्त उक्त सारणी के स्तंभ (3) में अनुसूची प्रविष्टि के नामों के विनिर्दिष्ट सक्षम प्राधिकारी के सम्बन्ध में आयकर आयुक्त होगा।

सारणी

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. आयकर आयुक्त पटियाला निरीक्षी सहायक आयकर आरक्ष, अभि-
ग्रहण रेञ, लधियाना। | |
| 2. आयकर आयुक्त, हरियाणा निरीक्षी सहायक आयकर आयुक्त, अभि-
श्रीर अंडीगढ़, रोहतक | ग्रहण रेञ, रोहतक। |

2 यह आदेश 25 अप्रैल 1977 से लागू होगा।

[सं० 27/77—फा० सं० 316/211/76—धन कर]

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES

New Delhi, the 19th April, 1977

S. O. 1374.—In partial modification of the Board's order No. 60/F-No. 328/137/74-WT dated 22nd July, 1974, as amended from time to time and in exercise of the powers conferred by the explanation to sub-section (6) of section 269F of the Income-tax Act, 1961 the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby specify that every Commissioner of Income-tax specified in Col. 2 of the table given below shall be the Commissioner in relation to the competent authority specified in the corresponding entry in col. (3) of the said Table.

TABLE

1	2	3
1. Commissioner of Income-tax, Patiala.	Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Acquisition Range, Ludhiana.	
2. Commissioner of Income-tax, Haryana & Chandigarh, Rohtak.	Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Acquisition Range, Rohtak.	

2. This order shall come into force with effect from 25th April, 1977.

[No. 27/77-F. No. 316/211/76-W. T.]

का० आ० 1375.—विद्यमान आदेश सं० 60/76 (फा० सं० 328/227/74—धन कर विनाक 14-7-76) के आर्थिक समोधन में और आयकर अधिनियम 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 269 ब की उप-धारा (6) के स्पष्टीकरण द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्षकर बोर्ड एतद्वारा निवेदन देता है कि निम्नलिखित सारणी के स्तंभ (2) में विनिर्दिष्ट आयकर आयुक्त उक्त सारणी के स्तंभ (3) की अनुसूची प्रविष्टि में विनिर्दिष्ट सक्षम प्राधिकारी के सम्बन्ध में आयकर आयुक्त होगा।

सारणी

authority specified in the corresponding entry in column (3) of the said Table.

1. आयकर आयुक्त, जालंधर (1) निरीक्षी सहायक आयकर आयुक्त, अभियन्ता रेंज-ए, जालंधर।
(2) निरीक्षा सहायक आयकर आयुक्त, (अभि०) रेंज-बी, जालंधर

TABLE

1	2	3
1. Commissioner of Income-tax, Jullundur.	(i) Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Acquisition Range-A, Jullundur.	(ii) Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax (Acq), Range-B, Jullundur.

यह आदेश 25-4-1977 से प्रभावी होगा।

[सं० 23/77/फा० सं० 316/211/76—धन कर]

एच० एन० मंडल, अवर सचिव

This order shall take effect from 25-4-77.

[No. 23/77-F, No. 316/211/76-WT.]

H. N. MANDAL, Under Secy.

S.O. 1375.—In partial modification of the existing order 60/76 (F. No. 328/227/74-WT dated 14-7-76) and in exercise of the powers conferred by the Explanation to sub-section (6) of Section 269 F of the Income tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Board of Direct Taxes hereby direct that the Commissioner of Income-tax specified in column (2) of the Table below shall be the Commissioner in relation to the competent

केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क समाहृतलय, गुज्जर (अंश प्रवेश)

गुज्जर, 27 जनवरी, 1977

का० प्रा० 1376.—केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क नियमावली 1944 के नियम 15 और 16 के द्वितीय परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए मैं इस अधिसूचना द्वारा संलग्न सारणी के स्तम्भ (4) में निविष्टित तम्बाकू की खेती के क्षेत्रों को विरल क्षेत्र घोषित करता हूँ। इस सारणी के स्तम्भ (5) और (6) में बनायी गई सीमाओं तक उक्त निविष्टित क्षेत्रों में व्यक्तिक रूप से तम्बाकू की खेती करने वालों और तम्बाकू निम्नाने वालों को क्रमशः नियम 15 और 16 के अधीन घोषणा की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

2 केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क नियमावली 1944 के नियम 15 और 16 के अधीन दी गई उपरोक्त छूट वायु द्वारा निम्नायी जाने वाली विरजानिया तम्बाकू और धूप द्वारा निम्नायी जाने वाली तम्बाकू के उगाने वालों पर लागू नहीं होगी।

3 व्यवसायिक संसाधनों को कच्ची तम्बाकू बेचने के हरादे से आई० ए० सी० तम्बाकू की खेती करने वालों पर उपरोक्त छूट लागू नहीं होगी।

क्रम सं०	मंडल का नाम	एम० प्रो० आर०/आई० आर० का नाम	छूट प्रदान क्षेत्र	स्तम्भ 4 में निविष्टित स्थानों में से उस क्षेत्र की अधिकतम सीमा जिसमें 1944 की केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क नियमावली के 15वें नियम के अधीन घोषणा किए बिना ही तम्बाकू की खेती की जा सकती है	तम्बाकू की अधिकतम मात्रा जिसे कृषि 1944 की केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क नियमावली के 16वें नियम के अधीन घोषणा दिए बिना ही स्तम्भ 4 में निविष्टित अधिकार क्षेत्र में निम्नायकता है	अभ्युक्तियां
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	विशाखापट्टनम आई० डी० गुराटला आई० आर० प्रो० I	नरमिपटनम फिरके के यंडापल्लि पेडाबोडुपल्लि, धर्मनगरम्, बालि-घाटम्, बुगाडु, अन्नावरम्, शूका-पुर, जाल्लु, येरकन्नपल्ले, वेमु-लापुडि, बागारिपेटा, मेट्टापल्ले, माडकोडी गांव।	मक्कासीपल्ले फिरके के नारायण, गाजपथिराजपुरम्, अन्नाहरम्, राजे-पल्लि मक्कासीपल्ले गंगावरम् येकटापल्ले, सेत्तयपल्ले जमगा-पल्लि गारगावरम् भीमाशंयनाप-ल्ले जोकवीरा पेडु अन्नाहरम् तमारम् गिजुटुर बाम्यावरम् कोडाला अन्नाहरम् सीथान्ना अन्नाहरम् हरणा अन्नाहरम् बाजरागडा	12 एर्स	60 किनोशाम	
				यथोपरि	यथोपरि	

[अधिसूचना सं० 2/77/सी० सं० V/4/30/67/73—यू० एम० पी० 4]

सी० भुजंगस्वामी, समाहर्ता

Office of the Collector of Central Excises, Guntur (A.P.).

Guntur, the 27th January, 1977

S. O. 1376.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by the 2nd proviso to Rules 15 and 16 of Central Excise Rules 1944 I hereby declare the tobacco growing areas specified in col (4) of the schedule annexed as sparse growing areas and the extent up to which individual growers need not furnish their declarations under Rule 15 and the limit up to which individual curers in these specified sparse growing areas need not furnish their declarations under Rule 16 are indicated in columns (5) and (6) respectively of the Schedule annexed.

2. The above exemption under Rules 15 and 16 of Central Excise Rules 1944 will not apply to growers of flue cured tobacco and Virginia Air Cured Tobacco.

3. The above exemption will not apply to growers of L. A. C. tobacco who intend to sell the green tobacco to professional curers.

[illegible]

[Notification No. 2/77/C NO. V/4/30/67/73-UMP.4]
C. BHUJANGASWAMY, Collector

सौमाशालक तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शालक

समाहृतलिय, मवरार्ड-2

मदरै, 21 फरवरी, 1977

केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क

का० प्रा० 1377.—केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क नियमावली 1944 के नियम 5 के अन्तर्गत प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैं इस अधिसूचना द्वारा, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के अधीनकों को मवरूँ ममाहृतानिय के अधिकाय क्षेत्र में केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क नियमावली के नियम 17.3 0(2) तथा 165(1) के अधीन नियमित किए जाने वाले माल के पैकजों एव डिब्बों के प्रस्तुत करने के बारे में उचित अधिकारी को उचित फार्म में आवेदन करने पर 24 घंटे की अवधि सीमा में छील देने की, ममाहृतानि की शक्तियां, प्रयोग करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करता हूँ।

[प्रधिसूचना सं० 1/77 (सी० सं० IV/8/1/77-के०उ० श० 2)]

Customs and Central Excise Collectorate :

MADURAI-2.

Madurai, the 21st February, 1977

CENTRAL EXCISES

S.O. 1377.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me under rule 5 of Central Excise Rules 1944, I hereby authorise the Superintendents of Central Excise, in the jurisdiction of Madurai Collectorate, to exercise the powers of the Collector under rules 173 0(2) and 185(1) of Central Excise Rules 1944 to relax the time limit of 24 hours laid down in the above rules for presentation of packages or cases containing goods to be exported together with an application in the proper form to the proper Officer.

[Notification No. 1/77 (C. No. IV/8/1/77.CX.2)]

मद्रै, 9 मार्च, 1977

सीमाशुल्क

क्र० आ० 1378.—सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 52) की धारा 4 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए मैं एतद्वारा तमिलनाडु राज्य में मधुई मठों को (मूनिगिल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड) भण्डारण स्थान घोषित करता हूँ।

[प्रधिशूचना सं० 1/77-सं० 1/का० सी० सं० 8/10/1/77-कम० 1]

एम० एम० सुब्रह्मण्यम, समहर्ता

Madurai, the 9th March, 1977

CUSTOMS

S.O. 1378.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Customs Act, 1962, I hereby declare MADURAI CITY (within the limits of Municipal Corporation) of Madurai District in the State of Tamil Nadu to be a 'Warehousing Station'.

[Notification No. 1/77/CUS I/Serial C. No. VIII/40/1/77-CUS.I]

M. S. SUBRAMANAYAM, Collector.

(व्यय विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 28 अप्रैल, 1977

क्र० आ० 1379.—राष्ट्रपति, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 309 के परन्तुक और अनुच्छेद 148 के खण्ड (5) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, तथा भारतीय लेखा परीक्षा और लेखा विभागों में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की बाबत भारत के नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, साधारण भविष्य निधि (केन्द्रीय सेवा) नियम, 1960 में और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाने हैं, अर्थात्—

1. (1) इन नियमों का नाम साधारण भविष्य निधि (केन्द्रीय सेवा) तीसरा संशोधन नियम, 1977 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रदत्त होंगे।

2. साधारण भविष्य निधि (केन्द्रीय सेवा) नियम, 1960 में, नियम 17 में, तीसरे परन्तुक के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित परन्तुक रखा जाएगा, अर्थात्—

“परन्तु यह और कि निकाली गई रकम पूर्ण रूप में होंगी, किन्तु इसमें रूप का कोई भाग सम्मिलित नहीं होगा भले ही यह राशि वस्तुतः अपेक्षित राशि से कम क्यों न हो।”

[सं० एक० 13(11)-ई०-V(ख)/76-जी०पी० एक०]

(Department of Expenditure)

New Delhi, the 28th April, 1977

S.O. 1379.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 and clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution, the President, after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India in relation to persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, hereby makes the following rules further to amend the General Provident Fund (Central Services) Rules, 1960, namely—

1. (1) These rules may be called the General Provident Fund (Central Services) Third Amendment Rules, 1977.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the General Provident Fund (Central Services) Rules, 1960, in rule 17, for the third proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely :—

“Provided further that the amounts withdrawn shall be in whole rupees, but shall not include fraction of a rupees

22 GI/77—2

although such amount is less than the amount actually required.”

[No. F. 13(11)-FV(B)/76-GPF]

क्र० आ० 1380.—राष्ट्रपति, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 309 के परन्तुक 148 के खण्ड (5) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, तथा भारतीय लेखा परीक्षा और लेखा विभागों में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की बाबत भारत के नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, अभिदायी भविष्य निधि (भारत) नियम, 1962 में और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाने हैं, अर्थात्—

1. (1) इन नियमों का नाम अभिदायी भविष्य निधि (भारत) तीसरा संशोधन नियम, 1977 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रदत्त होंगे।

2. अभिदायी भविष्य निधि (भारत) नियम, 1962 में, नियम 19 में खण्ड (ग) के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित खण्ड रखा जाएगा, अर्थात्—

“(ग)” खण्ड (ख) के अधीन निकाली गई कोई रकम पूर्ण रूप में होंगी, किन्तु इसमें रूप का कोई भाग सम्मिलित नहीं होगा भले ही यह राशि वस्तुतः अपेक्षित राशि से कम क्यों न हो।”

[सं० फा० 13(11)-ई V (ख)/76-सी०पी० एक०]

एम० एस० एल० मल्होत्रा, अधर सचिव

S.O. 1389.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 and clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution, the President, after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General in relation to persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department, hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Contributory Provident Fund Rules (India), 1962, namely :—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Contributory Provident Fund Rules (India) Third Amendment Rules, 1977.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Contributory Provident Fund Rules (India), 1962, in rule 19, for clause (c), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

“(c) Any amount withdrawn under clause (b) shall be in whole rupees, but shall not include fraction of a rupees although such amount is less than the amount actually required”.

[No. F. 13(11)-EV(B)/76-CPF]

S. S. L. MALHOTRA, Under Secy.

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय

मुख्य निर्यतक, आयात-निर्यात का कार्यालय, नई दिल्ली

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 11 अप्रैल, 1977

क्र० आ० 1381.—सर्वश्री कमवाटा एक्विपेशन प्रा० लि०, इरोस विरिड्य, 42-कार्बो रोड, बम्बई-20 को सामान्य मुद्रा क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत 9,41,000 रूपए के लिए (1) एयरक्राफ्ट गार्डेंड पावर यूनिट (2) एयरक्राफ्ट एयर स्ट्रुट्टर यूनिट और (3) एयरक्राफ्ट एयरकंडीशनिंग यूनिट आयात करने के लिए सीमा शुल्क निकासी परमिट संख्या पी/जे/2370451/एन/एम एन/34/एच/29/30/एमएल-2, दिनांक 18-2-1970, प्रदान किया गया था।

2. उन्होंने उपर्युक्त वाइसेस की सीमा-शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति की अनुमिति जारी करने के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि उनसे

मूल सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति खो गई अथवा अस्थानस्थ हो गई है। लाइसेंसधारी ने आगे यह भी बताया है कि आयात लाइसेंस में बिना उपयोग की गई अनुराशि 5,30,178 रुपए मान गेष थी। लाइसेंस सीमा शुल्क समाहर्ता, बम्बई में पंजीकृत कराया गया था।

3. अपने तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदक ने एक शपथपत्र दाखिल किया है। अधोहस्ताक्षरी मन्त्रिण्ट है कि सीमा शुल्क निकासी परमिट संख्या पी/जे/2370451, दिनांक 18-2-70 को मूल सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति खो गई अथवा अस्थानस्थ हो गई है तथा निदेश देता है कि आवेदक को उक्त आयात लाइसेंस की सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति की अनुविधि प्रति जारी की जानी चाहिए। मूल सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति रद्द की जाती है।

4. आयात लाइसेंस की सीमा शुल्क प्रयोजन प्रति की अनुविधि अलग से जारी की जा रही है।

[संख्या एयरक्राफ्ट/60/87-88-5/69-70/एमएल-2]

एस० के० बत्ता, उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक

कूने मुख्य नियंत्रक

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

(Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 11th April, 1977

S.O. 1381.—M/s. Cambata Aviation Private Ltd. Eros Bldg. 42 Karve Road Bombay-20 were granted CCP No. P/J/2370451/N/MN/34/H/29-30 ML. II dated 18-2-70 for import of 1. Aircraft Ground Power Unit, 2. Aircraft Air Starter Unit and 3. Aircraft Airconditioning Unit valued at Rs. 9,41,000 against GCA.

2. They have requested for the issue of duplicate Customs Purposes Copy of the above said import licence on the ground that the original Customs Purposes copy has been lost or misplaced by them. It has been further reported by the licensee that the import licence had an un-utilised balance of Rs. 5,30,178 only. The licence was registered with Collector of Customs, Bombay.

3. In support of their contention, the applicants have filed an affidavit. The undersigned is satisfied that the original customs purposes copy of CCP No. P/J/2370451 dated 18-2-1970 has been lost or misplaced and directs that a duplicate customs purposes copy of the said import licence should be issued to the applicant. The original Customs Purposes Copy is cancelled.

4. The Duplicate Customs Purposes copy of import licence is being issued separately.

[No. Aircraf/60/87-88.V/69.70/ML. II/77]

S. K. BATTA, Dy. Chief Controller
for Chief Controller.

(बल्ल बिभाग)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 22 अप्रैल, 1977

का० आ० 1382—केन्द्रीय सरकार, आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का 10) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, (वस्त्र बुनाई, कढ़ाई लेम निर्माण तथा मुद्रण मशीनों द्वारा उत्पादन) नियंत्रण आदेश, 1963 में और संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित आदेश करती है, अर्थात्—

1 (1) इसका नाम वस्त्र (बुनाई, कढ़ाई लेम निर्माण और मुद्रण मशीनों द्वारा उत्पादन) नियंत्रण (संशोधन) आदेश, 1977 है।

(2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होगा।

2 वस्त्र (बुनाई, कढ़ाई लेम निर्माण और मुद्रण मशीनों द्वारा उत्पादन) नियंत्रण आदेश, 1963 में खंड 7 के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित खंड रखा जाएगा अर्थात्—

“7. विशेष दशाओं में वस्त्र आयुक्त की अनुज्ञापत्र प्रदान करने की शक्ति:—(क) जहां किसी व्यक्ति ने—

(i) खंड 4 के उप-खंड (1) के उपबन्धों का पालन किए बिना कोई कढ़ाई मशीन, बुनाई मशीन, लेम निर्माण मशीन या मुद्रण मशीन यंत्रित या अधिष्ठापित की हो, अथवा

(ii) खंड 7 के उपबन्धों का पालन किए बिना किसी कढ़ाई मशीन, बुनाई मशीन, लेम निर्माण मशीन या मुद्रण मशीन का विक्रय किया हो, या उसे अन्यथा निगदाया हो या ऐसी किसी अधिष्ठापित मशीन का एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान को अन्तरण किया हो तो वस्त्र आयुक्त, यदि उसका, ऐसी जांच करने के पश्चात् जो वह उचित समझे, समाधान हो जाए कि ऐसे व्यक्ति द्वारा ऐसा करने के लिए पर्याप्त कारण या प्रत्येक ऐसी मशीन के लिए उस व्यक्ति द्वारा 200 रुपए शुल्क सदन करने पर, उसे उप-खंड (i) में निविष्ट मामले की बाबत 'घ' प्ररूप में या उसके मिलने जुलने प्ररूप में एक अनुज्ञापत्र या उप-खण्ड (ii) में निविष्ट मामले की बाबत लिखित तथ्यक आदेश देगा।”

[का० सं० 11/6/76 सी० टी० एम०]

के० हैदर, अवर सचिव

(Department of Textiles)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 22nd April, 1977

S.O. 1382.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955), the Central Government hereby makes the following order further to amend the Textile (Production by Knitting, Embroidery, Lace Making and Printing Machines) Control Order, 1963 namely :—

1. (1) This order may be called the Textiles (Production by Knitting, Embroidery, Lace Making and Printing Machines) Control (Amendment) Order, 1977.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Textiles (Production by Knitting, Embroidery, Lace Making and Printing Machines) Control Order, 1963, after clause 7, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“7. Power of Textile Commissioner to grant permit in special cases.—A. Where any person—

(i) has acquired or installed any embroidery machine, knitting machine, lace making machine or printing machine without complying with the provision of sub-clause (1) and clause 4, or

(ii) has sold or otherwise disposed of any embroidery machine, knitting machine, lace making machine or printing machine or transferred any such machine already installed from one location to another without complying with the provisions of clause 7, the Textile Commissioner, may, if he is satisfied after making such inquiry as he considers proper, that such person has sufficient cause for so doing on payment by such person of a fee of Rs. 200 (Rupees two hundred) for each such machine, issue to him a permit in Form “D” or as near thereto in respect of a case referred to in sub-clause (i) or an order in writing in respect of a case referred to in sub-clause (ii) to that effect.”

[No. F. 11/6/76-CTM]

K. HAIDER, Under Secy.

नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहायिता मंत्रालय

भारतीय मानक संस्था

नई दिल्ली, 1977-04-20

का० आ० 1383.—भारत के राजपत्र भाग II, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) दिनांक 1971-01-04 में एसओ 348 दिनांक 1971-01-04 के अधीन प्रकाशित तत्कालीन औद्योगिक विकास तथा आंतरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय (भारतीय मानक संस्था) अधिसूचना के प्रांशिक संशोधन रूप में अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि पटसन सैकिंग (ग्रुप I) की विभिन्न वस्तुओं पर मुहर लगाने की फीस में कुछ परिवर्तन किया गया है। ये परिवर्तन मुहर लगाने की फीस जिनके ब्यौरे सूची में दिए गए हैं, 1977-04-01 से लागू होंगी :

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	उत्पाद/उत्पाद की श्रेणी	तत्सम्बन्धी भारतीय मानक की पदसूचना और शीर्षक	इकाई	प्रति इकाई मुहर लगाने की फीस
1	2	3	4	5
1.	ए-ट्विल पटसन बोरे	IS : 1943-1964 ए-ट्विल पटसन बोरो की विशिष्टि (पुनरीक्षित)	एक मीट्रो टन	रु० 2 00
2.	बी-ट्विल पटसन बोरे	IS : 2566-1965 बी-ट्विल पटसन बोरो की विशिष्टि (पुनरीक्षित)		
3.	भारी सी पटसन बोरे	IS : 2874-1964 भारी 'सी' पटसन बोरो की विशिष्टि		
4.	पटसन के आटे के बोरे	IS : 2875-1964 पटसन के आटे के बोरो की विशिष्टि		
5.	बी-ट्विल कपड़ा	IS : 3667-1966 बी-ट्विल कपड़े की विशिष्टि		
6.	लीवरपूल ट्विल (एल-ट्विल) कपड़ा	IS : 3668-1966 लीवरपूल ट्विल (एल-ट्विल) कपड़े की विशिष्टि		
7.	आटे के पटसन बोरो का कपड़ा	IS : 3750-1966 आटे के पटसन बोरो के कपड़े की विशिष्टि		
8.	भारी 'सी' कपड़ा	IS : 3751-1966 भारी 'सी' कपड़े की विशिष्टि		
9.	लीवरपूल ट्विल (एल-ट्विल) बोरे	IS : 3794-1966 लीवरपूल ट्विल (एल-ट्विल) बोरो की विशिष्टि		

[स० सी एम डी/13: 10]

MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION

New Delhi, the 1977-04-20

S. O. 1383.—In partial modification of the then Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade (Indian Standards Institution) notification No. S. O. 348 dated 1971-01-04, published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1971-01-16, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby notifies that the marking fees for various products of Jute sacking (Group I) have been revised. The revised rates, details of which are mentioned in the following schedule, shall come into force with effect from 1977-04-01:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Product/Class of Product	No. and Title of Relevant Indian Standards	Unit	Marking Fee per Unit
1	2	3	4	5
1.	A-twill Jute bags	IS-1943-1964 Specification for A-twill jute bags (revised)	One Tonne	Rs. 2.00
2.	B-twill jute bags	IS-2566-1965 Specification for B-twill jute bags (revised)		
3.	Heavy ccc jute bags	IS: 2874-1964 Specification for heavy ccc jute bags.		
4.	Jute corn sacks	IS:2875-1964 Specification for Jute corn sacks.		
5.	B-twill cloth	IS:3667-1966 Specification for B-twill cloth.		
6.	Liverpool twill (L-twill) cloth	IS:3668-1966 Specification for liverpool twill (L-twill) cloth.		
7.	Jute corn sack cloth	IS:3750—1966 Specification for jute corn sack cloth.		
8.	Heavy ccc cloth	IS:3751-1966 Specification for heavy ccc cloth.		
9.	Liverpool twill (L-twill) bags.	IS:3794—1966 Specification for liverpool twill (L-twill) bags.		

[No. CMD/13.10]

का० आ० 1384.—समय समय पर संशोधित भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 5 के उपविनियम (1) के अनुसार अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि IS : 3102-1971 मिट्टी से बनी पक्की ठोस ईंटों का वर्गीकरण (पहला पुनरीक्षण) जिसके ब्यौरे अधिसूचना संख्या एस ओ 2802 दिनांक 1973-09-13 के अन्तर्गत भारत के राजपत्र भाग II खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) दिनांक 1973-09-29 में छपे थे, 1977-01-01 से वापस ले लिया गया है तथा रद्द हो गया है क्योंकि ईंटों के वर्गीकरण को IS : 1077-1976 मिट्टी से बनी पक्की ईंटों की विशिष्टि (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण) में शामिल कर लिया गया है।

[संख्या सी एम डी/13: 7]

S. O. 1384.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 5 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations 1955, as amended from time to time, it is, hereby, notified that IS:3102-1971 classification of burnt clay building bricks (first revision), details of which are published under notification number S.O. 2802 dated 1973-09-13, in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1973-09-29 has been withdrawn and stands cancelled with effect from 1977-01-01 as the classification of bricks has been now incorporated in IS:1077-1976 specification for burnt clay building bricks (third revision).

[No. CMD/13:7]

क्र० आ० 1385.—समय समय पर संशोधित भारतीय मानक सस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 5 के उपविनियम (1) के अनुसार अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के व्योरे नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे अब रद्द हो गए हैं और वापस ले लिए गए हैं।

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	रद्द किए गए भारतीय मानकों की पदसंख्या और शीर्षक	राजपत्र अधिसूचना की एस ओ संख्या तथा तिथि जिसमें भारतीय मानक के निर्धारण की सूचना छपी थी	विवरण
1.	IS: 1738-1960 सूती करघों के लिए बड़े साइज के स्प्रिंग वाले प्रतिरोधकों की विशिष्टि	भारत के राजपत्र भाग II, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) दिनांक 1961-07-01 में एस ओ 1515 दिनांक 1961-06-16 के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित	यह मानक IS 1737-1976 सूती करघों के लिए बड़े साइज के स्प्रिंग वाले प्रतिरोधकों की विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण) के प्रकाशन हो जाने के फलस्वरूप रद्द कर दिया गया है।
2.	IS: 6317-1971 रिंग मरोड़ फ्रेमो (कान तुमा ट्रेवलरों के लिए) के रिंगों की विशिष्टि	भारत के राजपत्र भाग II, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) दिनांक 1973-11-24 में एस ओ 3255 दिनांक 1973-11-12 के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित	यह मानक IS: 3073-1976 रिंग मरोड़ फ्रेमो (कान तुमा ट्रेवलरों के लिए) के रिंगों की विशिष्टि के प्रकाशन के फलस्वरूप रद्द किया गया है।

[म० सी एस डी/13: 7]

S. O. 1385.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 5 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations 1955, as amended from time to time, it is, hereby, notified that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are mentioned in the Schedule given hereafter, have been cancelled and stands withdrawn:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and Title of the Indian Standard Cancelled	S. O. No. & Date of the gazette Notification in which Establishment of the Indian Standard was Notified	Remarks
1.	IS:1738-1960 Specification for large size spring buffers for cotton looms.	S. O. 1515 dated 1961-06-16, published in the gazette of India, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1961-07-01.	Cancelled in view of publication of IS: 1737-1976 Specification for spring buffers for cotton looms (first revision).
2.	IS:6317-1971 Specification for rings for ring doubling (twisting) frames (for ear-haped travellers)	S. O. 3255 dated 1973-11-12, published in the gazette of India, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1973-11-24.	Cancelled in view of publication of IS: 3078-1976 Specification for rings for spinning and doubling frames. (third revision).

[No. CMD/13:7]

नई दिल्ली, 1977-04-27

क्र० आ० 1386.—समय समय पर संशोधित भारतीय मानक सस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 5 के उपविनियम (1) के अनुसार तथा IS: 715 (भाग 1)—1976 सैप चूने अपघर्षकों की विशिष्टि भाग 1 सामान्य उपयोग (सीमरा पुनरीक्षण) के प्रकाशन के फलस्वरूप अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि IS: 2832-1964 मिलिकान कार्बाइड जलरोक कागज की विशिष्टि जिसके व्योरे भारत के राजपत्र भाग II, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) दिनांक 1965-01-20 में अधिसूचना संख्या एस ओ 83 दिनांक 1964-12-16 के अन्तर्गत छपे थे, वापस कर लिया गया है और रद्द हो गया है।

[संख्या सी एस डी/13: 7]

New Delhi, the 1977-04-27

S. O. 1386.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 5 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulation 1955, as amended from time to time and consequent upon publication of IS:715 (Part-1)-1976 Specification for coated abrasives: Part I General applications (third revision), it is, hereby, notified that IS:2832-1964 Specification for waterproof of silicon carbide

paper, details of which were published under notification number S. O. 83 dated 1964-12-16, in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-3, Sub-section (ii) dated 1965-01-20, has been withdrawn and stands cancelled.

[No. CMD/13:7]

का० आ० 1387.—समय समय पर संशोधित भारतीय मानक सभा (प्रमाणन चिह्न) विनियम 1955 के अनुसार अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि प्रमाण मुहर लगाने के लाइसेंस जिनके व्यौर नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, स्तम्भ 6 में दी गई तिथियों से गतावधि हटा दिए गए हैं अथवा उनका नवीकरण स्थगित कर दिया गया है :

क्रम	लाइसेंस संख्या (सी एम/एल)	लाइसेंसधारी	अनुसूची		विवरण
			उत्पाद और पदनाम	राजपत्र अधिसूचना की संख्या और तिथि जिसमें लाइसेंस की मजूरी की सूचना छपी थी	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
गतावधि लाइसेंस					
1.	सीएम/एल-26 1957-03-21	कैर्यू एण्ड कं० लि० जालंधरपुर	परिष्ठापित स्प्रिंट— IS : 323—1959	एस आर आ 845 दिनांक 1956-04-14	इस लाइसेंस का नवीकरण 1975-09-30 के बाद स्थगित कर दिया गया था अब इसको उसी तिथि से गतावधि माना जाए।
2.	सीएम/एल-641 1964-02-27	अरिस्टो मेटल इंडस्ट्रीज प्रा० लि० कलकत्ता	इलेक्ट्रोप्लेटिंग के लिए तैयार किए निकेल एनोड IS : 1958—1967	एस आर 943 दिनांक 1964-03-31	1976-03-31 के बाद गतावधि
3.	सीएम/एल-706 1964-06-29	राभा रॉलिंग मिल्स कलकत्ता	संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म) IS : 226—1975	एस आर 2590 दिनांक 1964-08-01	1975-05-15 के बाद गतावधि
4.	सीएम/एल-707 1964-06-29	„	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म) IS : 1977—1975	एस आर 2590 दिनांक 1964-08-01	1975-05-15 के बाद गतावधि
5.	सीएम/एल-1124 1965-08-12	जनरल इजीनियरिंग एण्ड इलेक्ट्रिकल ट्रक वर्कस हावड़ा	एक फेजी एसो और यूनिक्समेल बिजली की छोटी मोटरें— IS : 996—1964	एस आर 3020 दिनांक 1965-09-25	1976-06-30 के बाद गतावधि
6.	सीएम/एल-1270 1966-05-31	वाम्बे करकटर्स एण्ड इलेक्ट्रिकल्स प्रा० लि० अहमदाबाद	शिरोपरि पावर प्रेषण कार्यो के लिए सबत बिस्के लट्टर एलुमिनियम और इस्पात की कोर वाले एलुमिनियम चालक— IS : 398—1961	एस आर 1799 दिनांक 1966-06-18	1976-06-15 के बाद गतावधि
7.	सीएम/एल-1717 1968-06-12	अशाक स्टील इंडस्ट्रीज हावड़ा	संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म) IS : 226—1975	एस आर 2577 दिनांक 1968-07-20	इस लाइसेंस का नवीकरण 1973-06-15 के बाद स्थगित कर दिया गया था अब उसी तिथि से गतावधि माना जाए।
8.	सीएम/एल-1718 1968-06-12	„	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म) IS : 1977—1975	एस आर 2577 दिनांक 1968-07-20	इस लाइसेंस का नवीकरण 1973-06-15 के बाद स्थगित कर दिया गया था अब उसी तिथि से इसको गतावधि माना जाए।
9.	सीएम/एल-1828 1968-11-08	श्रीरंगाबाद रॉलिंग मिल्स कम्पनी श्रीरंगाबाद	संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म) IS : 226—1975	एस आर 4594 दिनांक 1968-12-28	1976-05-15 के बाद गतावधि
10.	सीएम/एल-1829 1968-11-08	„	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म) IS : 1977—1975	एस आर 4594 दिनांक 1968-12-28	1976-05-15 के बाद गतावधि

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
11. सीएम/एल-2329 1970-05-26	बेनियर मिल्स (प्रा०) लि० तिनसुखिया (असम)	चाय की पेटियों के लिए प्लाईवुड की पट्टियाँ— IS : 10 (भाग 3)—1974	एस ओ 2802 दिनांक 1970-08-22	इस लाइसेंस का नवीकरण 1973-05-31 के बाद स्थगित कर दिया गया था अब उसी तिथि से गतावधि माना जाए।	
12. सीएम/एल-2356 1970-07-01	के आर स्टील यूनिट प्रा० लि० कल्याणी	कंक्रीट प्रबलन के लिए ठंडी मरोड़ी इस्पात की छड़ें— IS : 1786—1966	एस ओ 2109 दिनांक 1971-05-29	इस लाइसेंस का नवीकरण 1973-09-30 के बाद स्थगित कर दिया गया था अब उसी तिथि से इसको गतावधि माना जाए।	
13. सीएम/एल-2381 1970-07-31	बहुप्ला गवर्नमेन्ट प्रा० लि० देवनगर (कर्नाटक)	पशुओं के लिए मिश्रित आहार— IS : 2052—1968	एस ओ 2109 दिनांक 1971-05-29	इस लाइसेंस का नवीकरण 1973-07-15 के बाद स्थगित कर दिया गया था अब उसी तिथि से इसको गतावधि माना जाए।	
14. सीएम/एल-2534 1971-02-05	गेडे ग्रामरन एण्ड स्टील क० लि० कलकत्ता	पानी, गैस और मल निकास के लिए अपकेंद्रीय ढलवा (स्पन) लोहे के बाइ पाइप— IS : 1536—1967	एस ओ 5037 दिनांक 1971-11-06	1976-02-15 के बाद गतावधि	
15. सीएम/एल-2612 1971-03-30	यूनिवर्सल केबल मैनु० क० फरीदाबाद	तापनम्य रोधित ऋतुसह केबल— IS : 3035 (भाग 2)—1965 और IS : 3035 (भाग 3)—1967	एस ओ 2405 दिनांक 1971-06-19	इस लाइसेंस का नवीकरण 1975-10-15 के बाद स्थगित कर दिया गया था अब उसी तिथि से इसको गतावधि माना जाए।	
16. सी एम/एल-2971 1972-03-10	लुधियाना स्टील रोलिंग मिल्स, लुधियाना	संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म) IS : 226—1975	एस ओ 887 दिनांक 1973-03-24	1976-03-15 के बाद गतावधि	
17. सी एम/एल-2972 1972-03-10	„	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म) IS : 1977-1975	एस ओ 887 दिनांक 1973-03-24	1976-03-15 के बाद गतावधि	
18. सी एम/एल-2974 1972-03-14	अग्रवाल स्टील इंडस्ट्रीज बंबई	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म)— IS : 1977-1975	एस ओ 887 दिनांक 1973-03-24	1976-03-15 के बाद गतावधि	
19. सी एम/एल-2982 1972-03-16	जय हिन्द ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन गाजियाबाद	घरेलू और उसी प्रकार के कार्यों के लिए स्विच— IS : 3854—1966	एस ओ 887 दिनांक 1973-03-24	इस लाइसेंस का नवीकरण 1975-09-30 के बाद स्थगित कर दिया गया था अब उसी तिथि से इसको गतावधि माना जाए।	
20. सी एम/एल-3024 1972-03-30	ग्रान्ध स्टील कार्पोरेशन लि० हैदराबाद	कंक्रीट प्रबलन के लिए ठंडी मरोड़ी इस्पात की छड़ें— IS : 1786-1966	एस ओ 887 दिनांक 1973-03-24	1976-03-31 के बाद गतावधि	
21. सी एम/एल-3079 1972-05-31	मेटल एण्ड एल्वाइज इंडस्ट्रीज तिनसुखिया	इस्पात की हथकेला गाड़ियाँ इकहरे पहिए और दो पहिए वाली— IS : 2431-1963 IS : 4184-1967	एस ओ 3308 दिनांक 1972-10-21	इस लाइसेंस का नवीकरण 1975-06-15 के बाद स्थगित कर दिया गया था अब उसी तिथि से गतावधि माना जाए।	
22. सी एम/एल-3142 1972-08-29	वीनम डिस्टिलरीज बंगलोर	गाड़ियाँ— IS : 4450-1967	एस ओ 3471 दिनांक 1973-12-15	इस लाइसेंस का नवीकरण 1975-08-31 के बाद स्थगित कर दिया गया था अब इसको उसी तिथि से गतावधि माना जाए।	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
23. सी एम/एल-3113 1972-07-29	वीनस डिस्टिलरीज बंगलोर	मिश्रिकियाँ— IS : 4449-1967	एस ओ 3471 दिनांक 1973-12-15	इस लाइसेंस का नवीकरण 1975-08-31 के बाद स्थगित कर दिया गया था अब इसको उसी तिथि से गतावधि माना जाए।	
24. सी एम/एल-3144 1972-08-29	„	रस— IS : 3811-1966	एस ओ 3471 दिनांक 1973-12-15	इस लाइसेंस का नवीकरण 1975-08-31 के बाद स्थगित कर दिया गया था अब इसको उसी तिथि से गतावधि माना जाए।	
25. सी एम/एल-3157 1972-09-15	शा बालेम एण्ड कं लि० मद्रास	गैर स्प्रेडर— IS : 3062-1970	एस ओ 511 1974-02-23	इस लाइसेंस का नवीकरण 1974-09-15 के बाद स्थगित कर दिया गया था अब इसको उसी तिथि से गतावधि माना जाए।	
26. सी एम/एल-3158 1972-09-15	वीनस डिस्टिलरीज बंगलोर	जिन— IS : 4100-1967	एस ओ 511 दिनांक 1974-02-23	इस लाइसेंस का नवीकरण— 1974-08-31 के बाद स्थ- गित कर दिया गया था अब इसको उसी तिथि से गतावधि माना जाए।	
27. सी एम/एल-3372 1973-03-27	विभूति ग्लास फैक्टरी वाराणसी	दूध की कांच की बोतलें—	—	1976-03-31 के बाद गतावधि	
28. सी एम/एल-3384 1973-04-12	गेसन रोलिंग मिल्स प्रा० लि० बड़ोसीबाला (हि० प्रा०)	संरचना इस्पात—(मानक किस्म) IS : 226-1975	—	1976-04-15 के बाद गतावधि	
29. सी एम/एल-3385 1973-04-12	„	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म) IS : 1977-1975	—	1976-04-15 के बाद गतावधि	
30. सी एम/एल-3419 1973-05-15	कर्नाटक स्टील एण्ड वायर प्रा० लि० बंगलोर	क्रेनो पर कवच बनाने के लिए मुद्गुहस्यात के तार और टेप— IS : 3975-1967	—	1976-05-15 के बाद गतावधि	
31. सी एम/एल-3422 1973-05-25	„	शिरोपरिपात्र प्रेषण कार्यों के लिए सक्त खिंचे लड़दार और इस्पात की कोर वाले एलुमि- नियम बालक— IS : 399-1961	—	1976-05-15 के बाद गतावधि	
32. सी एम/एल-3488 1973-07-19	हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि०, हरकेला	सूत्रकीय परिपथों के लिए घन- ग्रेडिअट बिजली की इस्पात की बहरे— IS : 648-1970	—	1975-08-31 के बाद गतावधि	
33. सी एम/एल-3501 1973-08-01	कर्नाटक स्टील एण्ड वायर प्राइवेट लि० बंगलोर	पूर्व-प्रतिबलित कंक्रीट के लिए सादे सक्त खिंचे इस्पात के तार IS : 1785 (भाग 2)—1967	एस ओ 1389 दिनांक 1975-05-03	1976-05-15 के बाद गतावधि	
34. सी एम/एल-3540 1973-09-12	फोटोटैक्स लिमिटेड फरीदाबाद	अलमह और नमीसह बनाने के लिए मिट्टीमेनी नमदे— IS : 1322-1970	एस ओ 1389 दिनांक 1975-05-03	1976-05-15 के बाद गतावधि	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
35. सी एम/एल-3629 1973-12-10	बंगलोर रि-रोलिंग मिल्स प्रा० लि० बंगलोर	संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म) IS : 226-1975	एम ओ 1603 दिनांक 1975-05-24	इस लाइसेंस का नवीकरण 1974-02-15 के बाद स्थ- गित कर दिया गया था अब उसी तिथि से इसको गतावधि माना जाएगा	
36. सीएम/एल-3630 1973-12-10	"	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म) IS : 1977-1975	एम ओ 1603 दिनांक 1975-05-24	इस लाइसेंस का नवीकरण 1974-02-15 के बाद स्थ- गित कर दिया गया था अब उसी तिथि से इसको गतावधि माना जाएगा	
37. सी एम/एल-3763 1974-03-29	विमू केमसेंट्स प्रा० लि० बड़ोदरा	इस्पात की खिड़कियां IS : 1038 (भाग 1) 1966	एम ओ 2554 दिनांक 1975-08-09	1976-03-31 के बाद गतावधि	
38. सी एम/एल-3869 1974-07-03	जनरल इंडस्ट्रियल सोसायटी लि० जिला हंगली	बालू ढले लोहे के स्पिंगोट और मल निकाल पाइपों के सॉकेट, फिटिंग और साजसामान IS : 1729-1964	एम ओ 459 दिनांक 1976-01-24	इस लाइसेंस का नवीकरण 1975-07-15 के बाद स्थ- गित कर दिया गया था अब उसी तिथि से इसको गतावधि माना जाएगा।	
39. सी एम/एल-3887 1974-07-25	जे० के० आयरन एण्ड स्टील कं० लि० कानपुर	संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म) IS : 226-1975	एम ओ 459 दिनांक 1976-01-24	1975-07-31 के बाद गतावधि	
40. सी एम/एल-3888 1974-07-25	"	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म) IS : 1977-1975	एम ओ 459 1976-01-24	1975-07-31 के बाद गतावधि	
41. सी एम/एल-1126 1975-01-10	न्यू मेटल इंडस्ट्रीज कलकत्ता	जल चित्रण कार्यों के लिए फ्लोट सहित गोले वाले बाल्व (क्षैतिज वर्तुल नुमा)- IS : 1703-1968	एम ओ 2465 दिनांक 1976-07-10	1976-01-31 के बाद गतावधि	
42. सी एम/एल-4273 1975-03-26	श्री कन्तापीराम मिल्स लि० कोयम्बटूर	कोरा सूती धागा-- IS : 171-1973	--	इस लाइसेंस का नवीकरण 1976-03-31 के बाद स्थ- गित कर दिया गया था अब उसी तिथि से इसको गतावधि माना जाएगा	
43. सी एम/एल-4366 1975-05-09	पापुवर दाल मिल दिल्ली	ब्रेसन-- IS : 2400-1963	--	1976-05-15 के बाद गतावधि	
44. सी एम/एल-4398 1975-05-28	मथुरा कॉटन लि० मथुरा	सूती कैनवास-- IS : 1424-1970	--	1976-04-30 के बाद गतावधि	
45. सी एम/एल-4408 1975-05-29	मोहता एल्वार्ज एण्ड स्टील लि०, लुधियाना	स्वचल गाड़ियों के निलम्बन के लिए इस्पात के शंखनुमा कुण्डलीदार और परमदार कमानियां-- IS : 3431-1965	--	1976-05-31 के बाद गतावधि	
46. सी एम/एल-4414 1975-06-05	श्री दिनेश मिल्स लि० बड़ोदरा	क्लियरर कपड़ा-- IS : 6054-1970	एम ओ 3073 दिनांक 1975-09-13	1976-06-15 के बाद गतावधि	
47. सी एम/एल-4431 1975-06-12	मल्टीस्टील (इंडिया) लि० हैदराबाद	संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म) के रूप में पुनः वेल्डिंग के लिए कार्बन इस्पात के ठसवां ब्रिक्लेट इंगट-- IS : 6914-1973	एम ओ 3073 दिनांक 1975-09-13	1976-06-15 के बाद गतावधि	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
48. सी एम/एल-1415 1975-06-12	गल्टीस्टील (इडिया) लि० हैदराबाद	परचना इम्पान (माधरण किस्म) क रम म पन डेक्कन व लिए सन्न हम्पान व नया बिगट डगट— IS 6915-1973	एम ओ 3073 दिनांक 1975-09-13		1976-06-15 के बाद गतापि
49. सी एम/एल-4118 1975-06-30	जेस्टर्न मिनी स्टील लि०, बम्बई	परचना कमनिसा (रेल व डिक्को के लिए) बनाने के लिए हम्पान व चपटे सेक्शन और रिब, खांच और सेक्शन— IS 3885 (भाग 1)-1966 IS 3885 (भाग 2)-1969	एम ओ 3073 दिनांक 1975-09-13		1976-06-30 के बाद गतापि
50. सी एम/एल-4149 1975-06-30	विदर्भ आयर्न एण्ड स्टील वार- पॉरेशन लि०, नागपुर	परचना कमनिसा (रेल व डिक्को के लिए) बनाने के लिए हम्पान के चपटे सेक्शन और रिब और खांच सेक्शन— IS 3885 (भाग-1)-1966 और IS 3885 (भाग 2)-1969	एम ओ 3073 दिनांक 1975-09-13		1976-06-30 के बाद गतापि
स्थगित लाइसेस					
51. सी एम/एल-268 1961-01-30	ग्रॉव इंडिया मेडिकल कार्पोरेशन, बम्बई	बी एल सी (एल सी एल) जल- विमर्जनीय तंत्र वर्ण— IS 562-1972	एम ओ 310 दिनांक 1961-02-11		1976-03-31 के बाद स्थगित
52. सी एम/एल-285 1961-03-28	„	बी एल सी (एल सी एल) मूलन पारडर— IS 561-1972	एम ओ 316 दिनांक 1961-04-15		1976-05-31 के बाद स्थगित
53. सी एम/एल-829 1964-11-02	नेशनल इंडस्ट्रियल कार्पोरेशन, बम्बई	परचना इम्पान (मानक किस्म) IS 226-1975	एम ओ 79 दिनांक 1965-01-09		1976-06-15 के बाद स्थगित
54. सी एम/एल-830 1964-11-02	„	परचना इम्पान (माधरण किस्म) IS 1975-1975	एम ओ 79 दिनांक 1965-01-02		1976-06-15 के बाद स्थगित
55. सी एम/एल-995 1965-01-25	ग्रॉव इंडिया मेडिकल कार्पोरेशन, बम्बई	परचना पायमनीय तंत्र द्रव— IS 1310-1955	एम ओ 667 दिनांक 1965-02-7		1976-05-31 के बाद स्थगित
56. सी एम/एल-999 1965-01-29	परचना इंडस्ट्रियल एण्ड मार्डिफिक कार्पोरेशन, जयपुर	पारी व मोटर (घरने प्रकार के) IS 779-1965	एम ओ 667 दिनांक 1965-02-27		1976-01-30 के बाद स्थगित
57. सी एम/एल-1156 1965-10-20	ट्रैको वेबल क० लि०, काशी	पी ओ सी राशियत (भारी काम के) ब्रिजली के वेबल 1100 बाल्ट तन की कार्यवाही आदता के लिए— IS 1554 (भाग 1)-1961	एम ओ 3586 दिनांक 1965-11-20		1976-06-30 के बाद स्थगित
58. सी एम/एल-1258 1966-05-05	जीप कंशलाइट इन्स्टीज लि० हलाहाबाद	कंशलाइट— IS 2084-1962	एम ओ 1799 दिनांक 1966-06-18		1976-03-30 के बाद स्थगित
59. सी एम/एल-1392 1967-02-15	मिषल मेन्टीमाइडग, आगरा	परचना पायमनीय तंत्र द्रव— IS 1310-1955	एम ओ 1035 1967-01-01		1976-05-15 के बाद स्थगित
60. सी एम/एल-1414 1967-04-27	ओरियट आयर्न एण्ड स्टील क० प्रा० लि० हृषडा	परचना इम्पान (मानक किस्म) IS 226-1969	एम ओ 1531 1967-04-29		1976-03-31 के बाद स्थगित

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
61. सी एम/एल-1415 1967-03-27	ओरियंट आयरन एण्ड स्टील कं० प्रा० लि० हावड़ा	संरचना इस्पात— (साधारण किस्म) IS : 1977-1969	एस ओ 1531 दिनांक 1967-04-29	1976-03-31 के बाद स्थगित	
62. सी एम/एल-1455 1967-06-12	बंगाल यूनाइटेड कं० प्रा० लि० हावड़ा	जलयन्त्र कार्यों के लिए स्प्रूस बाल्व— IS : 780-1969	एस ओ 2650 दिनांक 1967-08-05	1976-06-15 के बाद स्थगित	
63. सी एम/एल-1530 1967-09-26	बारेन मेटल इंडस्ट्रीज लि० कलकत्ता	प्लार्डबुड की चाय की पेटियां (धातु के फिटिंग) IS : 10-1970	एस ओ 3733 दिनांक 1967-10-21	1976-04-30 के बाद स्थगित 1976-05-31 के बाद स्थगित	
64. सी एम/एल-1653 1968-03-13	जे एन कपूर एण्ड कम्पनी यमुनानगर	चाय की पेटियों के लिए पट्टियां— IS : 10 (भाग 3)—1974	एस ओ 1470 दिनांक 1968-04-27		
65. सी एम/एल-1722 1968-06-14	इंडो अमेरिकन इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि० दुर्गापुर	उच्चावधि ताप के लिए उच्च मशीनी गुणों वाला इन्सुलेशन चक्रा गोल बंधाई (बोर्डिंग) तार— IS : 4800 (भाग 4 और 5) —1968	एस ओ 2577 दिनांक 1968-07-20	1976-06-15 के बाद स्थगित	
66. सी एम/एल-1782 1968-09-05	नेशनल मेटल इंडस्ट्रीज इन्दौर	संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म)— IS : 226-1969	एस ओ 3958 दिनांक 1968-11-09	1976-03-15 के बाद स्थगित	
67. सी एम/एल-1783 1968-09-05	"	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म) IS : 1977-1969	एस ओ 3958 दिनांक 1968-11-09	1976-03-15 के बाद स्थगित	
68. सी एम/एल-1965 1969-05-07	साउथ इंडिया मैनफैक्चर्स कोयम्बतूर	इस्सू सी और मूलावधियों के लिए फ्लेश की टंकियां (बाल्व रहित साइफन नुमा) IS : 774-1971	एस ओ 2551 दिनांक 1969-06-28	1976-04-30 के बाद स्थगित	
69. सी एम/एल-2060 1969-08-28	ग्राल इंडिया मेडिकल कारपोरेशन, बम्बई	एलिज्ड पायसनीय तेज द्रव— IS : 1307-1973	एस ओ 3930 दिनांक 1969-09-27	1976-05-31 के बाद स्थगित	
70. सी एम/एल-2061 1969-08-28	"	एलिज्ड धूलन पाउडर— IS : 1308-1958	एस ओ 3930 दिनांक 1969-09-27	1976-05-31 के बाद स्थगित	
71. सी एम/एल-2259 1970-02-20	वैकस्वाल् एंड कम्पनी कोचीन	चाय की पेटियों के लिए पट्टियां— IS : 10 (भाग 3)—1974	एस ओ 1235 दिनांक 1970-04-04	1976-06-30 के बाद स्थगित	
72. सी एम/एल-2281 1970-03-20	वर्मा स्पोर्ट्स इंडस्ट्रीज जलंधर	शटलकॉक— IS : 415-1963	एस ओ 1508 दिनांक 1970-04-25	1976-03-31 के बाद स्थगित	
73. सी एम/एल-2410 1970-09-28	ग्राल इंडिया मेडिकल कारपोरेशन बम्बई	मालाधियोन पायसनीय तेज द्रव— IS : 2567-1973	एस ओ 3349 दिनांक 1971-09-11	1976-05-31 के बाद स्थगित	
74. सी एम/एल-2462 1970-11-30	हिन्दुस्तान गम एण्ड केमिकल्स लि० भिवानी	पणु आहार के लिए स्त्रार का घाटा IS : 4193-1967	एस ओ 3593 दिनांक 1971-10-02	1976-05-31 के बाद स्थगित	
75. सी एम/एल-2690 1971-06-02	प्रकाश इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी कोयम्बतूर	तीन फेजी प्रेरण मोटर— IS : 325-1970	एस ओ 3594 दिनांक 1971-10-02	1976-05-31 के बाद स्थगित	
76. सी एम/एल-2711 1971-07-08	मेल्बकुमार इंडस्ट्रीज कोयम्बतूर	तीन फेजी प्रेरण मोटर— IS : 325-1970	एस ओ 3780 दिनांक 1971-10-16	1976-04-15 के बाद स्थगित	
77. सी एम/एल-2727 1971-08-04	देवीदयाल (सेल्स) प्रा० लि० बम्बई	बी एन सी (एनसीएन) जल विसर्जनीय तेज वर्ण— IS : 562-1972	एस ओ 5031 दिनांक 1971-11-06	1976-06-15 के बाद स्थगित	
78. सी एम/एल-3016 1972-03-30	छाबड़ा इंडस्ट्रीज बहादुरगढ़	वर्णक शीश की तेल सील हकाइयां (गम्बद्ध माप) IS : 5129-1969	एस ओ 887 दिनांक 1973-03-24	1976-02-15 के बाद स्थगित	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
79 सी एम/एल-3025 1972-03-30	मदन स्टील लि०, हैदराबाद	ठडी बेल्लित इस्पात की पत्तिया (बक्स बधाई के लिए)— IS 5872-1973	एस ओ 887 दिनांक 1973-03-24		1976-03-31 के बाद स्थगित
80 सी एम/एल 3026 1972-03-30	आर्गिलिन इंडस्ट्रीज, कलकत्ता	सामान्य जलसह कौनस क डक- तिरपाल— IS 2089-1972	एस ओ 887 दिनांक 1973-03-24		1976-05-31 के बाद स्थगित
81 सी एम/एल 3012 1972-04-11	फ्री इंडिया प्लाईवुड कम्पना, फेराक	प्लाईवुड क तख्त— IS 10-1970	एस ओ 815 दिनांक 1973-03-17		1976-04-15 के बाद स्थगित
82 सी एम/एल 3070 1972-05-31	देवीदयाल (सेल्स) प्रा० लि०, बम्बई	बी एच सी (एच सी एच) धूलन पाउडर— IS 561-1972	एस ओ 3308 दिनांक 1972-10-21		1976-06-15 के बाद स्थगित
83 सी एम/एल-3161 1972-09-15	"	डी डी टी धूलन पाउडर— IS 564-1961	एस ओ 511 दिनांक 1974-02-23		1976-06-15 के बाद स्थगित
84 सी एम/एल-3365 1973-03-21	भारत कार्बन एण्ड रिबन मैनु० क० लि०, ठाणे	स्टेनिल कागज— IS 5086-1969	—		1976-03-31 के बाद स्थगित
85 सी एम/एल-3371 1973-03-27	कवल सांख्यिक प्रोडक्शन प्रा० लि०, देहरादून	शबरी धर्माभीटर— IS 3035-1965	—		1976-03-31 के बाद स्थगित
86 सी एम/एल-3417 1973-05-14	ग्राल इंडिया मेडिकल कार्पोरेशन, बम्बई	एण्डोमर्फेन पायसनीय तेज द्रव— IS 4323-1967	—		1976-05-31 के बाद स्थगित
87 सी एम/एल-3430 1973-05-30	"	एण्डोमर्फेन धूलन पाउडर— IS 4322-1967	—		1976-05-31 के बाद स्थगित
88 सी एम/एल-3434 1973-06-08	यू क पेटिंग इंडस्ट्रीज, अमृतसर	सामान्य कार्यों के लिए भारतीय मानक रंगों के अनुसूचक द्वारा लकड़ी पर लगाने का गुलाबी प्राइमर देने वाला तैयार मिश्रित रंग रोगन और भीतर फिनिश देने वाला तैयार मिश्रित रंग रोगन— IS 3536-1966 और IS 3537-1966	एस ओ 1037 दिनांक 1975-04-05		1976-06-15 के बाद स्थगित
89 सी एम/एल-3524 1973-08-23	देवीदयाल (सेल्स) प्रा० लि०, बम्बई	डी डी टी धूलन पाउडर— IS 565-1961	एस ओ 1388 दिनांक 1975-05-03		1976-06-15 के बाद स्थगित
90 सी एम/एल-3525 1973-08-28	ग्राल इंडिया मेडिकल कार्पोरेशन, बम्बई	डी डी टी धूलन पाउडर— IS 564-1961	एस ओ 1388 दिनांक 1975-05-03		1976-05-31 के बाद स्थगित
91 सी एम/एल-3526 1973-08-28	"	डी डी टी पायसनीय तेज द्रव— IS 633-1956	एस ओ 1388 दिनांक 1975-05-03		1976-05-31 के बाद स्थगित
92 सी एम/एल 3631 1973-12-13	देवीदयाल (सेल्स) प्रा० लि०, बम्बई	मालाधियोन पायसनीय तेज द्रव— IS 2567-1973	एस ओ 1603 दिनांक 1975-05-24		1976-06-15 के बाद स्थगित
93 सी एम/एल-3841 1974-05-16	यूनियन पेस्टीसाइड्स, त्रिविशा	मालाधियोन पायसनीय तेज द्रव— IS 2567-1973	एस ओ 4695 दिनांक 1975-11-01		1976-05-15 के बाद स्थगित
94 सी एम/एल-4216 1975-02-26	आर्गनी मिनेरल्स, फरीदाबाद	बी एच सी (एच सी एच) जल- विघ्नक— IS 562-1972	एस ओ 2473 दिनांक 1975-07-10		1976-02-29 के बाद स्थगित

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
95 सी एम/एल-1310 1975-04-25	प्रधान इंजीनियरिंग (कर्नाटक)	देवनगर	स्लूस बास्का का उपरी बक्से— IS 3950-1966	एम आ 2473 दिनांक 1976-07-10	1976-04-30 के बाद स्थगित
96 सी एम/एल-1315 1975-04-25	जय विमान एंजो इंजिनियरिंग, इन्दौर		पशुओं के लिए मिश्रित आहार— IS 2052-1968	—	1976-04-30 के बाद स्थगित
97 सी एम/एल-1356 1975-05-09	मालव फीड्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स, इन्दौर		पशुओं के लिए मिश्रित आहार— IS 2052-1968	—	1976-05-15 के बाद स्थगित
98 सी एम/एल-4357 1975-05-09			मुगिया बाचुरा— IS 1374-1968	—	1976-05-15 के बाद स्थगित
99 सी एम/एल-4358 1975-05-09	विजयमार्ग फर्टिलाइजर्स इमेकर्टी- गाइड्स इंड फेरीमाइड्स, गुदर,		बीएच सी (एच सी एच) जल विजयमार्गी तंत्र— IS 561-1972	—	1971-05-15 के बाद स्थगित
100 सी एम/एल-4377 1975-05-15			डी डी टी पायमनीय तंत्र— IS 633-1956	—	1976-05-15 के बाद स्थगित
101 सी एम/एल-4378 1975-05-15			डी डी टी वृत्त पाउडर— IS 564-1961	—	1976-05-15 के बाद स्थगित
102 सी एम/एल-4382 1975-05-15	कैमिकल अग्लिनिक्स, कटक		डी डी टी पायमनीय तंत्र— IS 1488-1969	—	1976-05-15 के बाद स्थगित
103 सी एम/एल-4384 1975-05-15	विजयमार्ग फर्टिलाइजर्स इमेकर्टी- गाइड्स इंड फेरीमाइड्स, गुदर		एन्रिच पायमनीय तंत्र— IS 1310-1958	—	1976-05-15 के बाद स्थगित
104 सी एम/एल-4385 1975-05-15			मालाधियान पायमनीय तंत्र— IS 2567-1973	—	1976-05-15 के बाद स्थगित
105 सी एम/एल-4391 1975-05-23			कार्बिल धूम्र पाउडर— IS 7122-1973	—	1976-05-15 के बाद स्थगित
106 सी एम/एल-4440 1975-06-16	नागदेवी इंजिनियरिंग वर्कशॉप		दूध उबालन के एलुमिनियम के व्यायलर— IS 7185-1973	—	1976-06-15 के बाद स्थगित
107 सी एम/एल-4444 1975-06-20	क्रेन्स एण्ड बाल्स लि., कलकत्ता		हमपात के ड्रम (जस्ता बड़े और बिना जस्ता चढ़े) — IS 2552-1970	—	1976-06-30 के बाद स्थगित
108 सी एम/एल-4470 1975-07-01	अरुणा बागवत एम्प्लॉय लि., कलकत्ता		माफ ठंड और ताजे पानी की मच्चाई के लिए शैविज अपकेंद्रीय पम्प— IS 1520-1972 और खेता कार्यों के लिए माफ, ठंडे और ताजे पानी की मच्चाई के लिए शैविज अपकेंद्रीय पम्प— IS 6593-1972	—	1976-06-30 के बाद स्थगित

S.O. 1387.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (4) of Regulation 14 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955 as amended from time to time, it is, hereby notified that the Certification Marks licenses, details of which are mentioned in the following schedule, have lapsed or their renewals deferred, effective from the dates shown in Column 6 :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No. (CM/L)	Licensee	Product & IS No.	S.O. No. and Date of the Gazette Notifying grant of Licences	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
LICENCES LAPSED					
1.	CM/L-26 1957-03-21	Carew & Co. Ltd., Shahjahanpur.	Rectified spirit— IS : 323-1959	S.R.O. 845 dated 1956-04-14	Renewal was deferred after 1975-09-30; the licence now stands lapsed after that date.
2.	CM/L-641 1964-02-27	Arim Metal Industries Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.	Fabricated nickel anodes for electroplating— IS : 1958-1967	S.O. 943 dated 1964-03-31	Lapsed after 1976-03-31.
3.	CM/L-706 1964-06-29	Rama Rolling Mills, Calcutta.	Structural steel (standard quality)— IS : 226-1975	S.O. 2590 dated 1964-08-01	Lapsed after 1975-05-15.
4.	CM/L-707 1964-06-29	Do.	Structural steel (ordinary quality)— IS : 1977-1975	S.O. 2590 dated 1964-08-01	Lapsed after 1975-05-15.
5.	CM/L-1124 1965-08-12	General Engineering and Electric Works, Howrah.	Single-phase small AC and universal electric motors— IS : 996-1964	S.O. 3020 dated 1965-09-25	Lapsed after 1976-06-30.
6.	CM/L-1270 1966-05-31	Bombay Conductors & Electricals Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad.	Hard-drawn stranded alumi- nium and steel cored alumi- nium conductors for over- head power transmission purposes— IS : 398-1961	S.O. 1799 dated 1966-06-18	Lapsed after 1976-06-15.
7.	CM/L-1717 1968-06-12	Ashoka Steel Industries, Howrah.	Structural steel (standard quality)— IS : 226-1975	S.O. 2577 dated 1968-07-20	Renewal was deferred after 1973-06-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date.
8.	CM/L-1718 1968-06-12	Do.	Structural steel (ordinary quality)— IS : 1977-1975	S.O. 2577 dated 1968-07-20	Renewal was deferred after 1973-06-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date.
9.	CM/L-1828 1968-11-08	Aurangabad Rolling Mills Co., Aurangabad.	Structural steel (standard quality)— IS : 226-1975	S.O. 4594 dated 1968-12-28	Lapsed after 1976-05-15.
10.	CM/L-1829 1968-11-08	Do.	Structural steel (ordinary quality)— IS : 1977-1975	S.O. 4594 dated 1968-12-28	Lapsed after 1976-05-15.
11.	CM/L-2329 1970-05-26	Vencer Mills (P) Ltd., Tinsukia (Assam).	Plywood tea-chests battens— IS : 11 (Pt-III)-1974	S.O. 2802 dated 1970-08-22	Renewal was deferred after 1973-05-31; the licence now stands lapsed after that date.
12.	CM/L-2356 1970-07-01	K. R. Steel Union Pvt. Ltd., Kalyani.	Cold-twisted steel bars for concrete reinforcement— IS : 1786-1966	S.O. 2109 dated 1971-05-29	Renewal was deferred after 1973-09-30; the licence now stands lapsed after that date.
13.	CM/L-2381 1970-07-31	Bramhappa Tavanppana- var Pvt. Ltd., Devan- gere (Karnataka).	Compounded feeds for cattle— IS : 2052-1968	S.O. 2109 dated 1971-05-29	Renewal was deferred after 1973-07-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
14. CM/L-2534 1971-02-05	Gayday Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	Centrifugally cast (spun) iron pressure pipes for water, gas and sewage— IS : 1536-1967	S.O. 5037 dated 1971-11-06	Lapsed after 1976-02-15.	
15. CM/L-2642 1971-03-30	Universal Cable Mfg. Co., Faridabad.	Theramoplastic insulated weatherproof cables— IS : 3035 (Pt II)-1965 and IS : 3035 (Pt III)-1967	S.O. 2405 dated 1971-06-19	Renewal was deferred after 1975-10-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date.	
16. CM/L-2971 1972-03-10	Ludhiana Steel Rolling Mills, Ludhiana	Structural steel (standard quality)— IS : 226-1975	S.O. 887 dated 1973-03-24	Lapsed after 1976-03-15.	
17. CM/L-2972 1972-03-10	Do.	Structural steel (ordinary quality)— IS : 1977-1975	S.O. 887 dated 1973-03-24	Lapsed after 1976-03-15.	
18. CM/L-2974 1972-03-14	Agarwal Steel Industries, Bombay.	Structural steel (ordinary quality)— IS : 1977-1975	S.O. 887 dated 1973-03-24	Lapsed after 1976-03-15.	
19. CM/L-2982 1972-03-16	Jai Hindi Trading Cor- poration, Ghaziabad.	Switches for domestic and similar purposes— IS : 3854-1966	S.O. 887 dated 1973-03-24	Renewal was deferred after 1975-09-30; the licence now stands lapsed after that date.	
20. CM/L-3024 1972-03-30	Andhra Steel Corpn. Ltd., Hyderabad.	Cold-twisted steel bars for concrete reinforcement— IS : 1786-1966	S.O. 887 dated 1973-03-24	Lapsed after 1976-03-31.	
21. CM/L-3079 1972-05-31	Metal and Alloys Indus- tries, Tinsukia.	Steel wheelbarrows, single- wheel type and double- wheel type— IS : 2431-1963; IS : 4184-1967	S.O. 3308 dated 1972-10-21	Renewal was deferred after 1975-06-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date.	
22. CM/L-3142 1972-08-29	Venus Distilleries, Banga- lore.	Brandies— IS : 4450-1967	S.O. 3471 dated 1973-12-15	Renewal was deferred after 1975-08-31; the licence now stands lapsed after that date.	
23. CM/L-3143 1972-08-29	Do.	Whiskies— IS : 4449-1967	S.O. 3471 dated 1973-12-15	Renewal was deferred after 1975-08-31; the licence now stands lapsed after that date.	
24. CM/L-3144 1972-08-29	Do.	Rum— IS : 3811-1966	S.O. 3471 dated 1973-12-15	Renewal was deferred after 1975-08-31; the licence now stands lapsed after that date.	
25. CM/L-3157 1972-09-15	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd., Madras.	Rocker sprayer— IS : 3062-1970	S.O. 511 dated 1974-02-23	Renewal was deferred after 1974-09-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date.	
26. CM/L-3158 1972-09-15	Venus Distilleries, Banga- lore.	Gin— IS : 4100-1967	S.O. 511 dated 1974-02-23	Renewal was deferred after 1975-08-31; the licence now stands lapsed after that date.	
27. CM/L-3372 1973-03-27	Vibhuti Glass Factory, Varanasi	Glass milk bottles— IS : 1392-1971	—	Lapsed after 1976-03-31.	
28. CM/L-3384 1973-04-12	Gayson Rolling Mills Pvt. Ltd., Barotiwala (H.P.)	Structural steel (standard quality)— IS : 226-1975	—	Lapsed after 1976-04-15.	
29. CM/L-3385 1973-04-12	Do.	Structural steel (ordinary quality)— IS : 1977-1975	—	Lapsed after 1976-04-15.	
30. CM/L-3419 1973-05-15	Karnatak Steel & Wire Products Ltd., Banga- lore.	Mild steel wires strips and tapes for armouring cables— IS : 3975-1967	—	Lapsed after 1976-05-15.	
31. CM/L-3422 1973-05-25	Do.	Hard-drawn stranded and steel-cored aluminium con- ductors for overhead power transmission purposes— IS : 398-1961	—	Lapsed after 1976-05-15.	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
32. CM/L-3488 1973-07-19	Hindustan Steel Ltd., Rourkela.	Non-oriented electrical steel sheet for magnetic circuits— IS : 648-1970	—	—	Lapsed after 1975-08-31.
33. CM/L-3501 1973-08-01	Karnataka Steel & Wire Products Ltd., Banga- lore.	Plain hard drawn steel wire for prestressed concrete— IS : 1785 (Pt II)-1967	S.O. 1388 dated 1975-05-03	—	Lapsed after 1976-05-15.
34. CM/L-3540 1973-09-12	Fototax Ltd., Faridabad.	Bitumen felts for waterproofing and damp-proofing— IS : 1322-1970	S.O. 1389 dated 1975-05-03	—	Lapsed after 1976-05-15.
35. CM/L-3629 1973-12-10	Bangalore Re-rolling Mills Pvt. Ltd., Banga- lore.	Structural steel (standard quality)— IS : 226-1975	S.O. 1603 dated 1975-05-24	—	Renewal was deferred after 1974-02-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date.
36. CM/L-3630 1973-12-10	Do.	Structural steel (ordinary quality)— IS : 1977-1975	S.O. 1603 dated 1975-05-24	—	Renewal was deferred after 1974-02-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date.
37. CM/L-3763 1974-03-29	Visu Casements Pvt. Ltd., Baroda.	Steel windows— IS : 1038 (Pt I)-1966	S.O. 2554 dated 1975-08-09	—	Lapsed after 1976-03-31.
38. CM/L-3869 1974-07-03	General Industrial Society Ltd., Distt. Hooghly.	Sand cast iron spigot and socket soil, waste and venti- lating pipes, fittings and accessories— IS : 1729-1964	S.O. 459 dated 1976-01-24	—	Renewal was deferred after 1975-07-15; the licence now stands lapsed after that date.
39. CM/L-3887 1974-07-25	J. K. Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Kanpur.	Structural steel (standard quality)— IS : 226-1975	S.O. 459 dated 1976-01-24	—	Lapsed after 1975-07-31.
40. CM/L-3888 1974-07-25	Do.	Structural steel (ordinary quality)— IS : 1977-1975	S.O. 459 dated 1976-01-24	—	Lapsed after 1975-07-31.
41. CM/L-4126 1975-01-10	New Metal Industries, Calcutta.	Ball valves (horizontal plunger type) including floats for water supply purposes— IS : 1703-1968	S.O. 2465 dated 1976-07-10	—	Lapsed after 1976-01-31.
42. CM/L-4273 1975-03-26	Sri Kannapiram Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.	Grey cotton yarn— IS : 171-1973	—	—	Renewal was deferred after 1976-03-31; the licence now stands lapsed after that date.
43. CM/L-4366 1975-05-09	Popular Dali Mill, Delhi.	Besan— IS : 2400-1963.	—	—	Lapsed after 1976-05-15.
44. CM/L-4398 1975-05-28	Madura Coats Ltd., Madurai.	Cotton canvas— IS : 1424-1970	—	—	Lapsed after 1976-04-30.
45. CM/L-4408 1975-05-29	Mohta Alloys and Steel Ltd., Ludhiana.	Steel for volute, helical and laminated springs for auto- motive suspension— IS : 343-1965	—	—	Lapsed after 1976-05-31.
46. CM/L-4414 1975-06-05	Shri Dinesh Mills Ltd., Baroda.	Clearer Cloth— IS : 6054-1970	S.O. 3073 dated 1975-09-13	—	Lapsed after 1976-06-15.
47. CM/L-4434 1975-06-12	Multisteels (India) Ltd., Hyderabad.	Carbon steel cast billet ingots for re-rolling into structural steel (standard quality)— IS : 6914-1973	S.O. 3073 dated 1975-09-13	—	Lapsed after 1976-06-15.
48. CM/L-4435 1975-06-12	Do.	Carbon steel cast billet ingots for re-rolling into structural steel (ordinary quality)— IS : 6915-1973	S.O. 3073 dated 1975-09-13	—	Lapsed after 1976-06-15.
49. CM/L-4448 1975-06-30	Western Minstil Ltd., Bombay	Flat and rib & groove steel sections for the manufacture of laminated spring (railway rolling stock)— IS : 3885 (Pt I)—1966 IS : 3885 (Pt II)—1969	S.O. 3073 dated 1975-09-13	—	Lapsed after 1976-06-30.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
50. CM/L-4449 1975-06-30	Vidharbha Iron & steel Corpn. Ltd., Nagapur,	Flat and rib & groove steel sections for the manufacture of laminated spring (railway rolling stock) - IS : 3885(Pt I)—1966 & IS : 3885 (Pt II)—1969	S.O. 3073 dated 1975-09-13	Lapsed after 1976-06-30	
LICENCFS DEFERRED					
51. CM/L-268 1961-01-30	All India Medical Corpn., Bombay	BHC (HCII) WDPC— IS : 562-1972	S.O. 340 dated 1961-02-11	Deferred after 1976-05-31	
52. CM/L-285 1961-03-28	Do.	BHC (HCH) DP— IS : 561-1972	S.O. 816 dated 1961-04-15	Deferred after 1976-05-31	
53. CM/L-829 1964-11-02	National Industrial Corpn., Bombay	Structural Steel (standard quality) - IS : 226-1975	S.O. 79 dated 1965-01-02	Deferred after 1976-06-15	
54. CM/L-830 1965-11-02	Do.	Structural steel (ordinary quality) - IS : 1977-1975	S.O. 79 dated 1965-01-02	Deferred after 1976-06-15	
55. CM/L-995 1965-01-25	All India Medical Corpn., Bombay	Endrin EC — IS : 1310-1958	S.O. 667 dated 1965-02-27	Deferred after 1976-05-31.	
56. CM/L-999 1965-01-29	Rajasthan Industrial & Scientific Corpn., Jaipur	Water meters (domestic type) — IS : 779-1968	S.O. 667 dated 1965-02-27	Deferred after 1976-04-30.	
57. CM/L-1156 1965-10-20	Traco Cable Co. Ltd., Cochin	PVC insulated (heavy duty) electric cables for working voltages upto and including 1100 volts— IS : 1554 (Pt I)—1964	S.O. 3586 dated 1965-11-20	Deferred after 1976-06-30	
58. CM/L-1258 1966-05-05	Geep Flashlight Indus- tries Ltd., Allahabad	Flashlights— IS : 2083-1962	S.O. 1799 dated 1966-06-18	Deferred after 1976-04-30.	
59. CM/L-1392 1967-02-15	Singhal Pesticides, Agra	Endrin EC - IS : 1310-1958	S.O. 1038 dated 1967-04-01	Deferred after 1976-05-15.	
60. CM/L-1414 1967-03-27	Orient Iron & Steel Co. Pvt. Ltd., Howrah	Structural steel (standard qua- lity)— IS : 226-1969	S.O. 1531 dated 1967-04-29	Deferred after 1976-03-31.	
61. CM/L-1415 1967-03-27	Do.	Structural steel (ordinary qua- lity) — IS : 1977-1969	S.O. 1531 dated 1967-04-29	Deferred after 1976-03-31.	
62. CM/L-1455 1967-06-12	Bengal United Co. Pvt. Ltd., Howrah	Sluice valve for water works purposes— IS : 780-1969	S.O. 2650 dated 1967-08-05	Deferred after 1976-06-15.	
63. CM/L-1530 1967-09-26	Warren Metal Industries Ltd., Calcutta	Plywood tea-chests (Metal fitt- ings)— IS : 10-1970	S.O. 3733 dated 1967-10-21	Deferred after 1976-04-30.	
64. CM/L-1653 1968-03-13	J.N. Kapur & Co., Yamu- nagar	Tea-chest battens— IS : 10 (Pt III)—1974	S.O. 1470 dated 1968-04-27	Deferred after 1976-05-31.	
65. CM/L-1722 1968-06-14	Indo American Electri- cals Ltd., Durgapur	Enamelled round winding wire with high mechanical properties & for elevated temperatures— IS : 4800 (Pt IV & V)—1968	S.O. 2577 dated 1968-07-20	Deferred after 1976-06-15.	
66. CM/L-1782 1968-09-05	National Metal Indus- tries, Indore	Structural steel (standard qua- lity) - IS : 226-1969	S.O. 3958 dated 1968-11-09	Deferred after 1976-03-15.	
67. CM/L-1783 1968-09-05	Do.	Structural steel (ordinary qua- lity)— IS : 1977-1969	S.O. 3958 dated 1968-11-09	Deferred after 1976-03-15.	
68. CM/L-1965 1969-05-07	South India Sanfits, Coimbatore	Flushing cisterns for water-clo- sets and urinals (valveless siphonic type)— IS : 774-1971	S.O. 2551 dated 1969-06-28	Deferred after 1976-04-30.	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
69. CM/L-2060 1969-08-28	All India Medical Corpn. Bombay.	Aldrin EC— IS : 1307-1973	S.O. 3930 dated 1969-09-27	Deferred after	1976-05-31.
70. CM/L-2061 1969-08-28	Do.	Aldrin DP— IS : 1308-1958	S.O. 3930 dated 1969-09-27	Deferred after	1976-05-31.
71. CM/L-2259 1970-02-20	Waxwall & Co. Cochin.	Tea-chest battens— IS : 10 (Pt III)—1974	S.O. 1235 dated 1970-04-04	Deferred after	1976-06-30.
72. CM/L-2281 1970-03-20	Verma Sports Industries Jullundur.	Shuttlecocks— IS : 415-1963	S.O. 1508 dated 1970-04-25	Deferred after	1976-03-31
73. CM/L-2410 1970-09-28	All India Medical Corpn. Bombay.	Malathion EC— IS : 2567-1973	S.O. 3349 dated 1971-09-11	Deferred after	1976-05-31
74. CM/L-2462 1970-11-30	Hindustan Gum & Chemicals Ltd., Bhiwani.	Guar meal as livestock feed— IS : 4193-1967	S.O. 3593 dated 1971-10-02	Deferred after	1976-05-31
75. CM/L-2690 1971-06-02	Prakash Eng. Co. Coimbatore.	Three-Phase induction motors — IS : 325-1970	S.O. 3594 dated 1971-10-02	Deferred after	1976-05-31
76. CM/L-2711 1971-07-08	Selvakumar Industries, Coimbatore.	Three-phase induction motors— IS : 325-1970	S.O. 3780 dated 1971-10-16	Deferred after	1976-04-15.
77. CM/L-2727 1971-08-04	Devidayal (Sales) Pvt. Ltd. Bombay.	BHC (HCH) WDPC— IS : 562-1972	S.O. 5031 dated 1971-11-06	Deferred after	1976-06-15
78. CM/L-3016 1972-03-30	Chhabra Industries, Bhabharghar.	Rotary shaft oil seal units (related dimensions)— IS : 5129-1969	S.O. 887 dated 1973-03-24	Deferred after	1976-02-15
79. CM/L-3025 1972-03-30	Southern Steel Ltd., Hyderabad.	Cold rolled steel strips (box strappings)— IS : 5872-1973	S.O. 887 dated 1973-03-24	Deferred after	1976-03-31
80. CM/L-3026 1972-03-30	Orilin Industries, Calcutta.	Common proofed canvas duck paulins (tarpaulins)— IS : 2089—1972	S.O. 887 dated 1973-03-24	Deferred after	1976-05-31
81. CM/L-3042 1972-04-11	Free India Plywood Co. Feroke.	Plywood panels— IS : 10-1970	S.O. 815 dated 1973-03-17	Deferred after	1976-04-15.
82. CM/L-3070 1972-05-31	Devidayal (Sales) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	BHC (HCH) DP— IS : 561-1972	S.O. 3308 dated 1972-10-21	Deferred after	1976-06-15.
83. CM/L-3161 1972-09-15	Do.	DDT DP— IS : 564-1961	S.O. 511 dated 1974-02-23	Deferred after	1976-06-15.
84. CM/L-3365 1973-03-21	Bharat Carbon and Ribbon Mfg. Co. Ltd. Thana.	Stencil paper— IS : 5086-1969	—	Deferred after	1976-03-31.
85. CM/L-3371 1973-03-27	Kanwal Scientific Production Pvt. Ltd., Dehra Dun.	Clinical thermometers— IS - 3035-1965	—	Deferred after	1976-03-31.
86. CM/L-3417 1973-05-14	All India Medical Corpn. Bombay.	Endosulfan EC— IS : 4323-1967	—	Deferred after	1976-05-31
87. CM/L-3430 1973-05-30	Do.	Endosulfan DP— IS : 4322-1967	—	Deferred after	1976-05-31
88. CM/L-3434 1973-06-08	U.K. Paint Industries Amritsar.	Ready mixed paint, brushing, wood primer, pink & ready mixed paint, finishing, interior for general purposes to Indian Standards colours— IS : 5336-1966 and IS : 3537-1966	S.O. 1037 dated 1975-04-05	Deferred after	1976-06-15
89. CM/L-3524 1973-08-23	Devidayal (Sales) Pvt Ltd., Bombay.	DDT WDPC— IS : 565-1961	S.O. 1388 dated 1975-05-03	Deferred after	1976-06-15

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
90. CM/L-3525 1973-08-28	All India Medical Corpn. Bombay.	DDT DP— IS : 564-1961	S.O.1388 dated 1975-05-03	Deferred after 1976-05-31.	
91. CM/L-3526 1973-08-28	Do	DDT EC— IS : 633-1956	S.O. 1388 dated 1975-05-03	Deferred after 1976-05-31	
92. CM/L-3631 1973-12-13	Devidayal (Sales) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	Malathion EC— IS : 2567-1973	S.O. 1603 dated 1975-05-24	Deferred after 1976-06-15.	
93. CM/L-3841 1974-05-16	Union Pesticides, Vidisha.	Malathion EC— IS : 2567-1973	S.O. 4695 dated 1975-11-01	Deferred after 1976-05-15.	
94. CM/L-4246 1975-02-26	Artee Minerals, Farida- bad.	BHC (HCH) WDPC— IS : 562-1972	S.O. 2473 dated 1976-07-10	Deferred after 1976-02-29.	
95. CM/L-4340 1975-04-25	Prashant Engineering, De- vanganere (Karnataka).	Surface boxes for sluice valves — IS : 3950-1966	—	Deferred after 1976-04-30.	
96. CM/L-4345 1975-04-25	Jai Kisan Agro Indus- tries, Indore.	Compounded feed for cattle— IS : 2052-1968	—	Deferred after 1976-04-30.	
97. CM/L-4356 1975-05-09	Malav Feeds & Fertiliz- ers, Indore.	Compounded feed for cattle— IS : 2052-1968	—	Deferred after 1976-05-15	
98. CM/L-4357 1975-05-09	Malav Feeds & Fertilizers, Indore.	Poultry feeds— IS : 1374-1968	—	Deferred after 1976-05-15.	
99. CM/L-4358 1975-05-09	Vijayasari Fertilizers, Insecticides & Fungi- cides, Guntur.	BHC (HCH) WDPC— IS : 561-1972	—	Deferred after 1971-05-15.	
100. CM/L-4377 1975-05-15	Do.	DDT EC— IS : 633-1956	—	Deferred after 1976-05-15.	
101. CM/L-4378 1975-05-15	Do.	DDT DP— IS : 564-1961	—	Deferred after 1976-05-15.	
102. CM/L-4382 1975-05-15	Chemical Organics, Cuttack.	2,4-D Sodium, technical— IS : 1488-1969	—	Deferred after 1976-05-15.	
103. CM/L-4384 1975-05-15	Vijayasari Fertilizer In- secticides & Fungi- cides, Guntur.	Endrin EC— IS : 1310-1958	—	Deferred after 1976-05-15.	
104. CM/L-4385 1975-05-15	Do.	Malathion EC— IS : 2567-1973	—	Deferred after 1976-05-15.	
105. CM/L-4394 1975-05-23	Do.	Carbaryl DP— IS : 7122-1973	—	Deferred after 1976-05-15	
106. CM/L-4443 1975-06-16	Narayadevi Industries Bangalore.	Boiler, milk, aluminium— IS : 7185-1973	—	Deferred after 1976-06-15.	
107. CM/L-4444 1975-06-20	Containers and Closures Ltd., Calcutta.	Steel drums (galvanized and ungalvanized)— IS : 2552-1970	—	Deferred after 1976-06-30.	
108. CM/L-4470 1975-07-04	Baraja Vogel Pumps Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.	Horizontal centrifugal pumps for clear, cold, fresh water— IS : 1520-1972 & Horizontal centrifugal pumps for clear, cold, fresh water for agricultural purposes IS : 65-1972	—	Deferred after 1976-06-30.	

पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 18 अप्रैल, 1977

का० आ० 388—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में कृप नं० एन० के० बी० जे० से एम० एन० ए० तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिये।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एन०पाइपलाइन अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः, अब पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

वर्तते कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये आक्षेप मन्त्र अधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड वडोदरा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी मुनवाई व्यक्ति हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

कृप नं० एन० के० बी० जे० से एम० एन० ए० तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए भूमि के अधिकार का अर्जन

राज्य : गुजरात

गांव	सर्वेक्षण नं०	हेक्टेयर	एअरई मेन्टियर	
जिला : अहमदाबाद तालुका : बीरमगम				
तेलावी	75	0	03	84
	121	0	10	20
	119	0	20	64
	90	0	07	20
	91	0	12	48
	95	0	07	20
	94	0	11	40
	96/2	0	14	40
	97	0	21	60
	102	0	07	92
जिला : मेहसाना तालुका : मेहसाना				
इजपुरा	509/1/वी	0	07	80

[य० 12016/1/77-प्रोडक्शन-I]

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM

New Delhi, the 18th April, 1977

S.O. 1388.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Well No. NKBJ to SNA in Gujarat State pipelines should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodra-9;

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Acquisition of right of user for laying pipeline from well No. NKBJ to SNA

STATE : GUJARAT

Villages	Survey No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
District : Ahmedabad, Taluka : Viramgam.				
Telavi	75	0	03	84
	121	0	10	20
	119	0	20	64
	90	0	07	20
	91	0	12	48
	95	0	07	20
	94	0	14	40
	96/2	0	14	40
	97	0	21	60
	102	0	07	92
District : Mehsana, Taluka : Mehsana.				
Ijpara	509/1/P	0	07	80

[No. 12016/1/77-Prod-I]

का० आ० 1389.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में कृप नं० एम० बी० सी० से एम० बी० एक्स तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिये।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एन०पाइपलाइन अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः, अब पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

वर्तते कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये आक्षेप मन्त्र अधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड वडोदरा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी मुनवाई व्यक्ति हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

कूप नं० एस० डी० सी० से कूप नं० एम० डी० एम्स० तक पाइप-लाइन बिछाने के लिये भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करना

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : मेहसाना	तालुका : मेहसाना			
गांव	ब्लॉक नं०	हेक्टेयर एअरई सेन्टियर			
जागुडन	51	0 13 20			
पुनासन	346	0 07 20			
	347	0 02 76			
	348	0 11 40			
	349	0 13 20			

[सं० 12016/1/77-प्रोडक्शन III]

S.O. 1389.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Well No. SDC to SBX in Gujarat State pipelines should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-9;

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Acquisition of R.O.U. For Laying Pipeline from well No. SDC to well No. SBX

State: Gujarat District: Mehsana Taluka: Mehsana

Villages	Block No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
Jagudan	51	0	13	20
Punasan	346	0	07	20
	347	0	02	76
	348	0	11	40
	349	0	13	20

[No. 12016/1/77-Prod-II]

का० अ० 1390.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लाकृष्ट में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में कूप नं० एम० डी० एम्स० से एम० डी० के-64 तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिये।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्पावद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः, अब पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप-लाइन बिछाने के लिये आक्षेप सक्षम अधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा, रोड वडोदरा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत: हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

कूप नं० एस० डी० एम्स० से एम० डी० के-64 तक पाइपलाइन

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : मेहसाना	तालुका : कादी			
गांव	सर्वेक्षण नं०	हेक्टेयर एअरई सेन्टियर			
सुरज	644	0 01 00			
	643	0 13 20			
	641	0 09 00			
	640	0 19 20			
	663	0 08 00			

[सं० 12016/2/77-प्रोडक्शन-I]

S.O. 1390.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Well No. SPL to MK-64 in Gujarat State pipelines should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-9;

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Pipeline from well No. SPL to MK-64

State : Gujarat	District : Mehsana	Taluka : Kadi			
Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare	
Suraj	644	0	01	00	
	643	0	13	20	
	641	0	09	00	
	640	0	19	20	
	665	0	08	00	

[No. 12016/2/77-Prod. I]

का० भा० 1391.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य सं सनद जी० जी० एम० से सी० टी० एफ० तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइप लाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिये।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतद्पाठ्य अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः, अथ पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हृये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद् द्वारा घोषित किया है।

बर्णन कि उक्त भूमि में हितवत् कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये आक्षेप समक्ष अधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा, रोड वदादरा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी गुनवाई व्यक्ति हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

सनद जी० जी० एम० से सी० टी० एफ० तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये भूमि के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जन करना

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : मेहसाणा	तालुका : कलोल
गांव	ब्लॉक नं०	हेक्टेयर एअरई सेन्टियर
करोली	320	0 32 00

[म० 12016/2/77-प्रोडक्शन-II]

S.O. 1391.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Sanand G.G.S. to C.T.F. in Gujarat State pipelines should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodra-9;

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Acquisition of right of user for laying Pipeline from Sanand GGS to CTF

State : Gujarat	District : Mehsana	Taluka : Kalol
Village	Block No.	Hectare Are Centiare
Karoli	320	0 32 00

[No. 12016/2/77-Prod III]

का० भा० 1392.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में व्यधन क्षेत्र के० एच० ग्रेड० (के०-187) से जी० जी० एम०-1/तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइप लाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिये।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतद्पाठ्य अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः, अथ पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हृये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

बर्णन कि उक्त भूमि में हितवत् कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये आक्षेप समक्ष अधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड वदादरा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट: यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी मुनवाई व्यक्ति हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

SCHEDULE

ACQUISITION OF R.O.U. FOR LAYING PIPELINE FROM D.S. NO. KHZ (K-187) TO GGS-V.

व्यधन क्षेत्र न० के० एच० ग्रेड० (के०-187) से जी० जी० एम०-V तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करना।

State : Gujarat District : Mehsana Taluka : Kalol

राज्य : गुजरात जिला : मेहसाणा तालुका : कलोल

Village Block No. Hectare Are Centiare

गांव ब्लॉक नं० हेक्टेयर एअरई सेन्टियर

OLA. 341 0 11 50

Cart-tract 0 00 50

आला 342 0 01 35

Cart-tract 0 31 50

काट-ट्रैक 454

सर्वेक्षण नं०

Survey No.

ISAND 655 0 18 60

इसंब 656 0 15 32

657/1 0 02 32

658/4 0 00 50

665/7 0 08 32

665/3 0 09 15

664/1 0 07 95

611/4 0 12 75

674/1 0 00 30

872 0 11 20

676 0 10 65

682 0 07 00

681 0 01 40

[म० 12016/2/77-प्रोडक्शन-III]

S.O. 1392.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from D.S. K.H.Z. (K-187) to G.G.S.V in Gujarat State pipelines should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-9;

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Acquisition of R.O.U. for Laying Pipeline from D.S. No. KHZ (K-187) to GGS—V.

State : Gujarat	District : Mehsana	Taluka - Kalol		
Villages	Block No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
OLA	341	0	11	50
	Cart-track	0	00	50
	342	0	38	55
	Cart-track	0	01	35
	454	0	31	50
	Survey No.			
Isand	655	0	18	60
	656	0	15	37
	657/1	0	02	32
	658/4	0	00	50
	665/7	0	08	32
	665/3	0	09	15
	664/1	0	07	95
	664/4	0	12	75
	674/1	0	09	30
	672	0	11	20
	676	0	10	65
	682	0	07	00
	68J	0	01	40

[No. 12016/2/77-Prod. III]

क्र० प्र० 1393.—यत् केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में कृप न० 205 (ए० एन० के० पी०) से जी० जी० एम-VI तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइप लाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयात द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिये।

और यत् यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी नारना को बिछाने के प्रयाजन के लिये एन्डोवमन्ट अनुमती में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की धारा (1) द्वारा पेट्रोलियम का प्रसारण करने हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपायों का प्रयोग अर्जित करने का अरना आणव एन्डोवमन्ट गणित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिये आशेष समक्ष अधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयात, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड वदोदरा-9 का इस अधिनियम की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आशेष करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट, यह भी कथन करता कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

कृप न० 205 (ए० एन० के० पी०) से जी० जी० एम-VI तक पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिये भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करना।

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : ब्रोच	तालुका : अक्लेश्वर		
गांव	सर्वेक्षण न०	हेक्टेयर	एकर	सेन्टियर
हाजत	87/ए	0	17	16
	87/बी	0	13	65

[स० 12016/1/77-प्रोडक्शन-I]

S.O. 1393.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Well No. 205 (ANK-P) to G.G.S. VI in Gujarat State pipelines should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-9;

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner

SCHEDULE

Acquisition of R.O.U. for Laying Pipeline from well No. 205 (ANK-P) to GGS—VI.

State : Gujarat	District : Broach	Taluka : Ankleshvar		
Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
Hajat	87/A	0	17	16
	87/B	0	13	65

[No. 12016/3/77-Prod. II]

क्र० प्र० 1394—यत् केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में कृप न० 205 एन० के० पी० से जी० जी० एम-V तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयात द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिये।

और यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने व प्रयोजन के लिये एतद्भावद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः, अब पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये आक्षेप सक्षम अधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, वदोदरा-9 का इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

कूप नं० ए०एन०के०-५५० से जी०जी०एस०-V तक भूमि के उपयोग का अधिकार का अर्जन करना

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : ब्रोच	तालुका : अंकलेश्वर		
गांव	सर्वेक्षण नं०	हेक्टेयर	एअररई	सेन्टियर
सारथान	113/3	0	05	20
	142/2/ए	0	07	80

[सं० 12016/3/77-प्रोडक्शन-II]

S.O. 1394.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Well No. SP=2 to GGS-V in Gujarat State pipelines should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto:

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodara-9;

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Acquisition of right of user for laying Pipeline from well No. ANK-Q to GGS-V.

State : Gujarat	District : Broach	Taluka : Ankleshwar		
Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Are	Centiare
Sarthan	143/3	0	05	20
	142/2/A	0	07	80

[No 12016/3 77-Prod. II]

का०अ० 1395—अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में कूप नं० एम०पी०-2 से जी०जी०एस०-V तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिये।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतद्भावद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः, अब पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितवद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये आक्षेप सक्षम अधिकारी, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुरा रोड, वदोदरा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

कूप नं० एम० पी-2 से जी०जी०एस-V तक पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : ब्रोच	तालुका : अंकलेश्वर		
गांव	सर्वेक्षण नं०	हेक्टेयर	एअररई	सेन्टियर
सारथान	85/2	0	05	20
	88	0	09	36

[सं० 12016/3/77-प्रोडक्शन-III]

S.O. 1395.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Well No. ANK-Q to GGS-V in Gujarat State pipelines should be laid by the Oil & Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the lands to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction & Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road Vadodara-9;

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

For Laying Pipeline from Well No. SP-2 to GGS-V.

State : Gujarat District : Broach Taluka : Ankleshvar

Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Arc	Centiare
Sarthan	85/2	0	05	20
	88	0	09	36

[No. 12016/3/77-Prod. III]

कांआ० 1396.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में कृप न० 209 (ए०एन० के०एम०) से जी०जी०एम०-III तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइप-लाइन तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिये।

और यत यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिये एतद्पावद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः, अब पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये आक्षेप मसम प्राधिकारी तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग, निर्माण और देखभाल प्रभाग, मकरपुर रोड, बबोदरा-9 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

कृप न० 209 (ए०एन०के०एम०) से जी०जी०एम०-III तक भूमि के उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन

राज्य : गुजरात	जिला : ब्रोच	तालुका : अंकलेश्वर			
गांव	सर्वेक्षण नं०	हेक्टेयर	एआरई	सेन्टियर	
अडोल	636	0	03	90	
	630	0	11	83	
	617	0	27	95	

[सं० 12016/3/77-प्रोडक्शन-IV]

S.O. 1396.—Whereas it appears to be Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Well No. 209 (ANK-S) to G.S.S.-III in Gujarat State Pipelines should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil & Natural Gas Commission, Construction and Maintenance Division, Makarpura Road, Vadodra-9;

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Acquisition of R.O.U. For laying Pipeline from Well No. 209 (ANK-S) to GGS-III

State : Gujarat District : Broach Taluka : Ankleshvar

Village	Survey No.	Hectare	Arc	Centiare
Adol	636	0	03	90
	630	0	11	83
	617	0	27	95

[No. 12016/3/77-Prod. IV]

नई दिल्ली, 21 अप्रैल 1977

कांआ० 1397.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में मलाया पोर्ट से उत्तर प्रदेश में मथुरा तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिये पाइपलाइन इण्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन द्वारा बिछाई जानी चाहिये।

और यतः यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी लाइनों को बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए एतद्पावद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करना आवश्यक है।

अतः, अब पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसमें उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का अपना आशय एतद्द्वारा घोषित किया है।

बशर्ते कि उक्त भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये आक्षेप मसम प्राधिकारी, इण्डियन आयल कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, मलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन प्रोजेक्ट, बी-18, शिव मार्ग बनी पार्क, जयपुर-6 को इस अधिसूचना की तारीख से 21 दिनों के भीतर कर सकेगा।

और ऐसा आक्षेप करने वाला हर व्यक्ति विनिर्दिष्ट यह भी कथन करेगा कि क्या वह चाहता है कि उसकी सुनवाई व्यक्तिगत हो या किसी विधि व्यवसायी की मार्फत।

अनुसूची

तहसील : सिकराय	जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान			
ग्राम	खग्रा नं०	क्षेत्रफल	हेक्टेयर	ऐयर	वर्ग-मीटर
देवरी	288/4	0	02	53	
	286	0	21	50	
	287	0	11	38	

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
देवरी (क्रमशः)	284	0	11	38	बरडा बुई	56/1	0	35	41
	283	0	12	65		30/7	0	01	26
	282	0	26	56		34/9	0	06	32
	280	0	02	53		34/8	0	06	32
	279	0	16	44		34/7	0	06	32
	277	0	15	18		34/5	0	25	29
	276	0	11	38		34/4	0	12	65
	275	0	06	32		41/1	0	12	65
	272	0	06	32		41/2	0	07	59
	274	0	07	59		42	0	01	26
	273	0	07	59		43	0	25	29
	66	0	34	15		46/1	0	11	38
	61	0	20	23					
	56	0	01	26	गुजरवाड़ा	108/4	0	10	12
	58	0	10	12		108/5	0	07	59
	57/1	0	06	32		108/3	0	13	91
	52	0	16	44		108/2	0	03	79
	27	0	03	79		110/7	0	05	06
	48	0	16	44		110/2	0	13	91
	74	0	07	59		110/3	0	07	59
	75	0	06	32		101/13	0	11	38
	76	0	06	32		102	0	02	53
	78	0	03	79		101/12	0	10	12
	82	0	31	62		101/11	0	03	79
	90/1	0	01	26		101/7	0	07	59
	84	0	01	26		101/8	0	03	79
	85	0	02	53		92/5	0	02	53
	86	0	03	79		86	0	24	03
	137	0	15	18		85	0	36	67
	139	0	31	62					
	176/1	0	36	67	महोदध्यावास	103	0	15	18
	180	0	18	97		136	0	12	65
	183	0	17	71		135	0	08	85
	184	0	25	29		138	0	06	32
	169	0	26	56		132	0	26	56
	186	0	25	29		126	0	27	82
	188	0	02	53		129	0	94	85
	167	0	34	15					
मेखपुरा	73	0	07	59	हरमा	156	0	26	56
	72	0	27	82		157	0	05	06
	75	0	13	91		159	0	15	18
	77	0	11	38		137	0	07	59
	78	0	01	26		130	0	20	23
	81	0	08	85		128	0	07	59
	62	0	01	26		124	0	08	85
	61	0	10	12		123	0	18	97
	66	0	03	79		118	0	15	18
	60	0	11	38		120	0	02	53
	57	0	16	44		117	0	07	59
	56	0	02	53		116	0	05	06

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
महना (क्रमशः)	101	0	01	26	पावलीबाढ़	72	0	15	18
	102	0	37	93		73	0	26	56
	114	0	10	12		78	0	15	18
	103	0	02	53		170	0	12	65
	104	0	45	53		168	0	31	62
	105	0	10	12		162	0	06	32
	79	0	24	03		161	0	05	06
	78	0	05	06	गीलाड़ी	65	0	05	06
	72	0	20	23		66/2	0	11	38
	77	0	13	91		66/1	0	07	59
	76	0	32	88		56	0	31	62
मचलपुरा	54/2	0	01	26		53	0	06	32
	56	0	11	38		41	0	25	29
	53	0	26	56		45	0	20	23
	46	0	29	09		48	0	08	85
	44	0	18	97		47	0	26	56
	43	0	17	70	गीजगढ़	1994	0	12	65
	33	0	10	12		1995	0	16	44
	29	0	26	56		2001	0	46	80
सर्वहला	18	0	18	97		2016	0	07	59
	17	0	21	50		2017	0	17	70
	20	0	29	09		2020	0	10	12
	23	0	27	82		2019	0	01	26
	27	0	27	82		2025	0	11	38
	29	0	03	79		2024	0	11	38
	30	0	13	92		2026	0	01	26
	31	0	08	85		2030	0	01	26
	33	0	15	18		2029	0	15	18
	32	0	05	06		2052	0	07	59
श्रीमग	99	0	17	70		2053	0	13	91
	133	0	32	88		2054	0	13	91
	131	0	03	79		2055	0	18	97
	132	0	11	38	कालवान	706	0	30	35
	134	0	02	53		708	0	05	06
	135	0	10	12		707	0	03	79
	136	0	12	65		721/1	0	45	53
	137	0	10	12		739	0	10	12
	138	0	07	59		740	0	06	32
	140	0	05	06		738	0	20	23
	139	0	11	38		735	0	17	70
रामगढ़	186	0	48	06		734	0	15	18
	187	0	17	70		733	0	01	26
	189	0	06	32		744	0	02	53
	191	0	06	32		691	0	01	26
	195	0	55	64		680	0	05	06
	259	0	02	53		678	0	06	32
	262	0	22	76		677	0	17	70
	253	0	02	53		668	0	06	32
	251	0	18	97		666	0	01	26
	248	0	22	76		664	0	10	12
	247	0	07	59		663	0	08	85
						665	0	10	12

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	659	0	18	44	सिकराय (क्रमशः)	554	0	18	97
	658	0	05	06		1219	0	01	26
	657	0	06	32		1200	0	02	53
	655	0	05	06		1206	0	08	85
						1208	0	03	79
						1207	0	01	26
केलार्ई	8	0	03	79		1210	0	12	65
	1	0	10	12		1212	0	02	53
	2	0	24	03		1583	0	01	26
						1584	0	03	79
सिकराय	799	0	02	53		1580	0	03	79
	795	0	15	18		1582	0	08	85
	754	0	01	26		1581	0	05	06
	752	0	07	59		1579	0	03	79
	750	0	07	59		1475	0	06	32
	748	0	07	59		1476	0	01	26
	747	0	06	32		1477	0	12	65
	746	0	03	79		1542	0	01	26
	745	0	06	32		1533	0	13	91
	744	0	05	06		1535	0	01	26
	758	0	11	38		1531	0	06	32
	760	0	01	26		1502	0	06	32
	353	0	01	26		1503	0	21	50
	350	0	10	12		1491/1	0	41	73
	349	0	10	12					
	366	0	08	85	चकगमीपुर	5	0	17	70
	368	0	05	06		4	0	01	26
	369	0	07	59					
	371	0	10	12	कुन्देरा खुर्द	1/1	0	10	12
	309	0	02	53					
	307	0	05	06	हीगी	243/1265	0	05	06
	301	0	06	32		243/4	0	24	03
	442	0	10	12		246	0	05	06
	443	0	03	79		245	0	11	38
	440/1	0	05	06		249	0	08	85
	444	0	06	32		251	0	08	85
	445/3	0	03	79		268	0	01	26
	445/1	0	03	79		252	0	17	70
	446/1	0	07	59		262	0	11	38
	486	0	06	32		263/4	0	26	57
	499	0	08	85		423	0	01	26
	498	0	06	32		452	0	03	79
	510	0	10	12		453	0	07	59
	585	0	10	12		454	0	11	38
	584	0	05	06		455	0	05	06
	546	0	02	53		456	0	08	85
	547	0	10	12		461	0	02	53
	548	0	06	32		463	0	05	06
	549	0	06	32		462	0	07	59
	558	0	01	26		466	0	05	06
	557/2	0	06	32		467	0	05	06
	550	0	01	26		469	0	17	70
	557/1	0	06	32		472	0	03	79
	555	0	02	53					

1	2	3	1	2	3
होगी (क्रमः)	468	0 05 06	बरजापर (क्रमः)	86	0 11 38
	474	0 10 12		85/1	0 01 26
	477	0 10 12		54	0 10 12
	478	0 01 26		53	0 02 53
	483	0 03 79		51	0 15 18
	482	0 02 53			
	540	0 20 23	पट्टी सेलेसिह	97	0 06 32
	537	0 18 97		204	0 01 26
	535	0 06 32		203	0 10 12
	533	0 07 59		205	0 05 06
	532	0 02 53		202	0 05 06
	524	0 07 59		201	0 08 85
	531	0 01 26		195	0 05 06
	530	0 08 85		196	0 03 79
	526	0 12 65		192	0 01 26
	529	0 11 38		181	0 10 12
	528	0 12 65		182	0 03 79
	517/2	0 02 53		156	0 03 79
	990	0 31 62		155	0 06 32
भादशा	10	0 15 18		164	0 05 06
	1	0 21 50		154	0 03 79
	2	0 08 85		153	0 08 85
	3	0 36 67		185	0 01 26
	4	0 13 91		152	0 01 26
	5	0 21 50	मुल्तानपुर	82	0 01 26
	6	0 11 38		68	0 10 12
नयागांव	2	0 18 97		67	0 01 26
	1	0 01 26		69	0 02 53
	4	0 07 59		62	0 08 85
	5	0 05 06		61	0 07 59
डीकरवा	813	0 01 26		60	0 07 59
	825	0 08 85		59	0 15 18
	826	0 03 79		57	0 01 26
	824	0 05 06		58	0 02 53
	827	0 02 53		54	0 03 79
	828	0 06 32		53	0 10 12
	902	0 10 12		52	0 07 59
	900	0 07 59		49	0 03 79
	901	0 02 53	उदयपुर	106	0 06 32
	909	0 06 32		104	0 03 79
	910	0 05 06		105	0 15 18
	907	0 06 32		6	0 15 18
	911	0 03 79		8	0 06 32
	919	0 07 59		9	0 07 59
	920	0 02 53		17	0 05 06
	917	0 06 32		11	0 11 38
	922	0 05 06		14	0 01 26
बरजापर	81	0 15 18		16	0 24 03
	80	0 01 26		15	0 15 18
	83	0 29 09		50	0 96 11
	87	0 02 53		45	0 12 65
	84	0 01 26		54	0 03 79

1	2	3	4	5
गुजर सीमला	152	0	18	97
	153	0	10	12
	191	0	20	23
	190	0	11	38
	189	0	03	79
	188	0	02	53
	187	0	08	85
मीना सीमला	74	0	07	59
	73	0	05	79
	72	0	20	23
	78	0	02	53
	71	0	13	91
	70	0	02	53
	51	0	15	18
	52	0	07	59
	67	0	06	32
	54	0	25	29
	55	0	02	53
	32	0	01	26
	28	0	26	56
	27	0	06	32
	24	0	10	12
	153	0	11	38
	157	0	07	59
	158	0	18	91
	156	0	10	12
पाड़सी	160	0	17	70
	749	0	12	65
	750	0	17	70
	768/1	0	21	50
	771	0	05	06
	771/863	0	07	59
	771/864	0	07	59
	771/865	0	07	59
	772	0	13	91
	758/855	0	06	32
	758/856	0	08	85
	760	0	37	94
	761	0	21	50
	762	0	26	56
	763/849	0	07	59
	763	0	07	59
	764	0	10	12
	764/806	0	07	59
	766	0	16	44

[सं० 12020/15/76-प्रोडक्शन]

टी० पी० मुख्तुमनियन, सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th April, 1977

S.O. 1397.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of petroleum from Salaya Port in Gujarat to Mathura in Uttar Pradesh should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation.

And whereas it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipelines, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the schedule annexed hereto :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein ;

Provided that any person interested in the said land may, within 21 days from the date of this notification, object to the laying of the pipelines under the land to the Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Salaya Koyalj-Mathura Pipeline project, Shiv Marg, Banipark, Jaipur-6 ;

And every person making such an objection shall also state specifically whether he wishes to be heard in person or by a legal practitioner.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Sikrai District : Jaipur State : Rajasthan

Village	Khasra No.	Area		
		H.	A.	Sq. M.
Deori	288/4	0	02	53
	286	0	21	50
	287	0	11	38
	284	0	11	38
	283	0	12	65
	282	0	26	56
	280	0	02	53
	279	0	16	44
	277	0	15	18
	276	0	11	38
	275	0	06	32
	272	0	06	32
	274	0	07	59
	273	0	07	59
	66	0	34	15
	61	0	20	23
	56	0	01	26
	58	0	10	12
	57/1	0	06	32
	52	0	16	44
	27	0	03	79
	48	0	16	44
	74	0	07	59
	75	0	06	32
	76	0	06	32
	78	0	03	79
	82	0	31	62
	90/1	0	01	26
	84	0	01	26
	85	0	02	53
	86	0	03	79
	137	0	15	18
	139	0	31	62
	176/1	0	36	67
	180	0	18	97
	183	0	17	71
	184	0	25	29
	169	0	26	56
	186	0	25	29
	188	0	02	53
	167	0	34	15

1	2	3	1	2	3
Shekhpura	73	0 07 59	Jharana (Contd.)	103	0 02 53
	72	0 27 82		104	0 45 53
	75	0 13 91		105	0 10 12
	77	0 11 38		79	0 24 03
	78	0 01 26		78	0 05 06
	81	0 08 85		72	0 20 23
	62	0 01 26		77	0 13 91
	61	0 10 12		76	0 32 88
	66	0 03 79	Achalpura	54/2	0 01 26
	60	0 11 38		56	0 11 38
	57	0 16 44		53	0 26 56
	56	0 02 53		46	0 29 09
Birda Khurd	56/1	0 35 41		44	0 18 97
	30/7	0 01 26		43	0 17 70
	34/9	0 06 32		33	0 10 12
	34/8	0 06 32		29	0 26 56
	34/7	0 06 32	Sarundla	18	0 18 97
	34/5	0 25 29		17	0 21 50
	34/4	0 12 65		20	0 29 09
	41/1	0 12 65		23	0 27 82
	41/2	0 07 59		27	0 27 82
	42	0 01 26		29	0 03 79
	43	0 25 29		30	0 13 92
	46/1	0 11 38		31	0 08 85
Gujarwara	108/4	0 10 12		33	0 15 18
	108/5	0 07 59		32	0 05 06
	108/3	0 13 91	Jhijhan	99	0 17 70
	108/2	0 03 79		133	0 32 88
	110/7	0 05 06		131	0 03 79
	110/2	0 13 91		132	0 11 38
	110/3	0 07 59		134	0 02 53
	101/13	0 11 38		135	0 10 12
	102	0 02 53		135	0 12 65
	101/12	0 10 12		137	0 10 12
	101/11	0 03 79		138	0 07 59
	101/7	0 07 59		140	0 05 06
	101/8	0 03 79		139	0 11 38
	92/5	0 02 53	Ramgarh	186	0 48 06
	86	0 24 03		187	0 17 70
	85	0 36 67		189	0 06 32
Bhadangyawas	103	0 15 18		191	0 06 32
	136	0 12 65		195	0 55 64
	135	0 08 85		259	0 02 53
	138	0 06 32		262	0 22 76
	132	0 26 56		253	0 02 53
	126	0 27 82		251	0 18 97
	129	0 94 85		248	0 22 76
Jharana	156	0 26 56		247	0 07 59
	157	0 05 06	Parlibarh	72	0 15 18
	159	0 15 18		73	0 26 56
	137	0 07 59		78	0 15 18
	130	0 20 23		170	0 12 65
	128	0 07 59		168	0 31 62
	124	0 08 85		162	0 06 32
	123	0 18 97		161	0 05 06
	118	0 15 18	Gilari	65	0 05 06
	120	0 02 53		66/2	0 11 38
	117	0 07 59		66/1	0 07 59
	116	0 05 06		56	0 31 62
	101	0 01 26			
	102	0 37 93			
	114	0 10 12			

1	2	3	1	2	3
	53	0 06 32			
	41	0 25 29			
	45	0 20 23			
	48	0 08 85			
	47	0 26 56			
Geejgarh	1994	0 12 65			
	1995	0 16 44			
	2001	0 46 80			
	2016	0 07 59			
	2017	0 17 70			
	2020	0 10 12			
	2019	0 01 26			
	2025	0 11 38			
	2024	0 11 38			
	2026	0 01 26			
	2030	0 01 26			
	2029	0 15 18			
	2052	0 07 59			
	2053	0 13 91			
	2054	0 13 91			
	2055	0 18 97			
Kalwan	706	0 30 35			
	708	0 05 06			
	707	0 03 79			
	721/1	0 45 53			
	739	0 10 12			
	740	0 06 32			
	738	0 20 23			
	735	0 17 70			
	734	0 15 18			
	733	0 01 26			
	744	0 02 53			
	681	0 01 26			
	680	0 05 06			
	678	0 06 32			
	677	0 17 70			
	668	0 06 32			
	666	0 01 26			
	664	0 10 12			
	663	0 08 85			
	665	0 10 12			
	659	0 16 44			
	658	0 05 06			
	657	0 06 32			
	655	0 05 06			
Kalai	8	0 03 79			
	1	0 10 12			
	2	0 24 03			
Sikrai	799	0 02 53			
	795	0 15 18			
	754	0 01 26			
	752	0 07 59			
	750	0 07 59			
	748	0 07 59			
	747	0 06 32			
	746	0 03 79			
	745	0 06 32			
	744	0 05 06			
	758	0 11 38			
	760	0 01 26			
	353	0 01 26			
	350	0 10 12			
			Sikrai (Contd.)	349	0 10 12
				366	0 08 85
				368	0 05 06
				369	0 07 59
				371	0 10 12
				309	0 02 53
				307	0 05 06
				301	0 06 32
				442	0 10 12
				443	0 03 79
				440/1	0 05 06
				444	0 06 32
				445/3	0 03 79
				445/1	0 03 79
				446/1	0 07 59
				486	0 06 32
				499	0 08 85
				498	0 06 32
				510	0 10 12
				585	0 10 12
				584	0 05 06
				546	0 02 53
				547	0 10 12
				548	0 06 32
				549	0 06 32
				558	0 01 26
				557/2	0 06 32
				550	0 01 26
				557/1	0 06 32
				555	0 02 53
				554	0 18 97
				1219	0 01 26
				1200	0 02 53
				1206	0 08 85
				1208	0 03 79
				1207	0 01 26
				1210	0 12 65
				1212	0 02 53
				1583	0 01 26
				1584	0 03 79
				1580	0 03 79
				1582	0 08 85
				1581	0 05 06
				1579	0 03 79
				1475	0 06 32
				1476	0 01 26
				1477	0 12 65
				1542	0 01 26
				1533	0 13 91
				1535	0 01 26
				1531	0 06 32
				1502	0 06 32
				1503	0 21 50
				1491/1	0 41 73
			Chak Ganipur	5	0 17 70
				4	0 01 26
			Kundera Khurd	1/1	0 10 12

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Hingi	243/1265	0	05	06		902	0	10	12
	243/4	0	24	03		900	0	07	59
	246	0	05	06		901	0	02	53
	245	0	11	38		909	0	06	32
	249	0	08	85		910	0	05	06
	251	0	08	85		907	0	06	32
	268	0	01	26		911	0	03	79
	252	0	17	70		919	0	07	59
	262	0	11	38		920	0	02	53
	263/4	0	26	56		917	0	06	32
	423	0	01	26		922	0	05	06
	452	0	03	79	Darjapura	81	0	15	18
	453	0	07	59		80	0	01	26
	454	0	11	38		83	0	29	09
	455	0	05	06		87	0	02	53
	456	0	08	85		84	0	01	26
	461	0	02	53		86	0	11	38
	463	0	05	06		85/1	0	01	26
	462	0	07	59	Patti Salesingh	54	0	10	12
	466	0	06	06		53	0	02	53
	467	0	05	06		51	0	15	18
	469	0	17	70		97	0	06	32
	472	0	03	79		204	0	01	26
	468	0	05	06		203	0	10	12
	474	0	10	12		205	0	05	06
	477	0	10	12		202	0	05	06
	478	0	01	26		201	0	08	85
	483	0	03	79		195	0	05	06
	482	0	02	53		196	0	03	79
	540	0	20	23		192	0	01	26
	537	0	18	97		181	0	10	12
	535	0	06	32		182	0	03	79
	533	0	07	59		156	0	03	79
	532	0	02	53		155	0	06	32
	524	0	07	59		184	0	05	06
	531	0	01	26		154	0	03	79
	530	0	08	85		153	0	08	85
	526	0	12	65		185	0	01	26
	529	0	11	38		152	0	01	26
	528	0	12	65	Sultanpura	82	0	01	26
	517/2	0	02	53		68	0	10	12
	990	0	31	62		67	0	01	26
Chandoosa	10	0	15	18		69	0	02	53
	1	0	21	50		62	0	08	85
	2	0	08	85		61	0	07	59
	3	0	36	67		60	0	07	59
	4	0	13	91		59	0	15	18
	5	0	21	50		57	0	01	26
	6	0	11	38		58	0	02	53
Nayagaon	2	0	18	97	Udaipura	54	0	03	79
	1	0	01	26		53	0	10	12
	4	0	07	59		52	0	07	59
	5	0	05	06		49	0	03	79
Thikaria	813	0	01	26		106	0	06	32
	825	0	08	85		104	0	03	79
	826	0	03	79		105	0	15	18
	824	0	05	06		6	0	15	18
	827	0	02	53		8	0	06	32
	828	0	06	32		9	0	07	59
						17	0	05	06

1	2	3	4	5
Udaipura (Contd.)	11	0	11	38
	14	0	01	26
	16	0	24	03
	15	0	15	18
	50	0	96	11
	45	0	12	65
	54	0	03	79
Gujar Seemla	152	0	18	97
	153	0	10	12
	191	0	20	23
	190	0	11	38
	189	0	03	79
	188	0	02	53
	187	0	08	85
Meena Seemla	74	0	07	59
	73	0	03	79
	72	0	20	23
	78	0	02	53
	71	0	13	91
	70	0	02	53
	51	0	15	18
	52	0	07	59
	67	0	06	32
	54	0	25	29
	55	0	02	53
	32	0	01	26
	28	0	26	56
	27	0	06	32
	24	0	10	12
	153	0	11	38
	157	0	07	59
	158	0	18	97
	156	0	10	12
	160	0	17	70
Parli	749	0	12	65
	750	0	17	70
	768/1	0	21	50
	771	0	05	06
	771/863	0	07	59
	771/864	0	07	59
	771/865	0	07	59
	772	0	13	91
	758/855	0	06	32
	758/856	0	08	85
	760	0	37	94
	761	0	21	50
	762	0	26	56
	763/849	0	07	59
	763	0	07	59
	764	0	10	12
	764/806	0	07	59
	766	0	16	44

[No. 12020/15/76-Prod.]

T. P. Subrahmanyam, Under Secy.

का० आ० 1398—भारत सरकार के अधिसूचना के द्वारा जैसा कि यहां सलग्न अनुसूची में प्रदर्शित किया गया है और पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) अधिनियम, 1962 के 22 GI/77—6

खण्ड 6 के उपखण्ड (i) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित किया गया है, गुजरात राज्य के अंकलेश्वर तेल क्षेत्र में उक्त परिशिष्ट भूमि में क्षेत्र स्थल सं० कामम्बा जी० जी० एम०-7 से गुजरात का कारखाना कांच तक पेट्रोलियम के लिये भूमि उपयोग के अधिकार प्राप्त किये गये हैं।

तब एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने उपर्युक्त नियम के खण्ड 7 के उप-खण्ड (1) की धारा (1) में निश्चित कार्य दिनांक 15-1-1976 से समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन के नियम 4 (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) नियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत सक्षम प्राधिकारी एतद् द्वारा उक्त तिथि को कार्य समाप्ती की तिथि अधिसूचित करते हैं।

अनुसूची

कोम्बा जी० जी० एम०-7 से गुजरात कांच का कारखाना तक पाइप लाइन कार्य की समाप्ति

मंत्रालय का नाम	गांव	का०आ०सं०	भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि	कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि
पेट्रोलियम	कुवर्दा तरसाही	1867	5-6-1976	15-1-1976

[सं० 12020/5/77-प्रोडक्शन-I]

S.O. 1398.—Where as by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (i) of section 6 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 the Right of User has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the transport of petroleum from d.s. No. Kosamba GGS-7 to Gujarat Glass Factory in Ankleshwar oil field in Gujarat State.

And whereas the oil & Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on 15-1-1976

Now therefore under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of operation to above.

SCHEDULE

Termination of Operation of Pipelines from D.S. Kosamba GGS-7 to Gujarat Glass Factory

Name of Mini-stry	Village	S.O.No.	Date of publication in the Gazette of India	Date of termination of operation.
Petroleum	Kuwarda and Tersadi.	1867	5-6-1976	15-1-1976

[No. 12020/5/77-Prod-I]

का०आ० 1399.—भारत सरकार के अधिसूचना के द्वारा जैसा कि यहां सलग्न अनुसूची में प्रदर्शित किया गया है और पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) अधिनियम, 1962 के खण्ड

6 के उप-खण्ड (i) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित किया गया है, गुजरात राज्य के नवागांव तेल क्षेत्र में उक्त परिशिष्ट भूमि में वेधन स्थल सं० डी०जे० से डी०आ० तक पेट्रोलियम के लिये भूमि उपयोग के अधिकार प्राप्त किये गये हैं।

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने उपर्युक्त नियम के खण्ड 2 के उप-खण्ड (1) की धारा (i) में निर्दिष्ट कार्य दिनांक 5-4-1975 से समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन के नियम 4 (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) नियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत राज्य प्राधिकारी एतद्-द्वारा उक्त तिथि को कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि अधिसूचित करते हैं।

अनुसूची

डी० जे० से डी० आ० तक पाइप लाइन कार्य की समाप्ति

मंत्रालय का नाम	गांव	का०आ०सं०	भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि	कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि
पेट्रोलियम	वरसंग और वौठा	984	6-3-76	5-4-1975

[सं० 12020/5/77-प्रोडक्शन-II]

S.O. 1399.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (i) of section 6 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 the Right of User has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the transport of petroleum from d s. No. DJ to DO in Nawagam oil field in Gujarat State

And whereas the Oil & Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on 5-4-1975.

Now therefore under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of operation referred to above.

SCHEDULE

Termination of Operation of Pipeline from D S DJ to DO

Name of Ministry	Village	S.O. No	Date of publication in the Gazette of India	Date of termination of operation.
Petroleum	Varsang and Vautha.	984	6-3-76	5-4-75

[No. 12020/5/77-Prod -II]

का० आ० 1400.—भारत सरकार के अधिसूचना के द्वारा, जैसा कि यहां संलग्न अनुसूची में प्रदर्शित किया गया है और पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) अधिनियम, 1962 के खण्ड 6 के उप-खण्ड (i) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित किया गया है, गुजरात राज्य के नवागांव तेल क्षेत्र में उक्त परिशिष्ट भूमि में वेधन स्थल सं० डी०जे० से डी०आ० तक पेट्रोलियम के लिये भूमि उपयोग के अधिकार प्राप्त किये गये हैं।

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने उपर्युक्त नियम के खण्ड 7 के उप-खण्ड (1) की धारा (i) में निर्दिष्ट कार्य दिनांक 30-3-1974 से समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

अतः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन के नियम 4 (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) नियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत सक्षम प्राधिकारी एतद्-द्वारा उक्त तिथि को कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि अधिसूचित करते हैं।

अनुसूची

डी०जे० से धोलका -1 तक पाइप लाइन कार्य की समाप्ति

मंत्रालय का नाम	गांव	का०आ०सं०	भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि	कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि
पेट्रोलियम	राधु	2207	12-7-1975	30-3-1974

[सं० 12020/5/77-प्रोडक्शन-III]

S.O. 1400.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (i) of section 6 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 the Right of User has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the transport of petroleum from d s. No. DK to DHOLKA-1 in Nawagam oil field in Gujarat State.

And whereas the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on 30-3-1974.

Now therefore under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of operation to above

SCHEDULE

Termination of operation of pipeline from D S. DK to Dholka-1.

Name of Ministry	Village	S O No	Date of publication in the Gazette of India	Date of termination of operation.
Petroleum	Radhu	2207	12-7-75	30-3-74

[No. 12020/5/77-Prod.-III]

का० आ० 1401.—भारत सरकार के अधिसूचना के द्वारा जैसा कि यहां संलग्न अनुसूची में प्रदर्शित किया गया है और पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) अधिनियम, 1962 के खण्ड 6 के उप-खण्ड (i) के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित किया गया है, गुजरात राज्य के महेसाना तेल क्षेत्र में उक्त परिशिष्ट भूमि में वेधन स्थल सं० डी०जे०एस० सोभासन से सी०टी०एफ० कसोल तक पेट्रोलियम के लिए भूमि उपयोग के अधिकार प्राप्त किये गए हैं।

तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने उपर्युक्त नियम के खण्ड 7 के उपखण्ड (1) की धारा (1) में निर्दिष्ट कार्य दिनांक 26-11-1974 से समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

अनः अब पेट्रोलियम पाइप लाइन के नियम 4 (प्रयोक्ता के भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकार) नियम, 1963 के अंतर्गत सक्षम प्राधिकारी एतद्वारा या उक्त तिथि को कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि अधिसूचित करते हैं।

अनुसूची

जी०बी०एस० सोभान से सी०टी०एफ कलोल तक पाइप लाइन कार्य की समाप्ति

मंत्रालय का नाम	गाँव	का०भा० सं०	भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तिथि	कार्य समाप्ति की तिथि
पेट्रोलियम	अम्बासन	5259	13-12-1975	26-11-1974

[स० 12020/5/77-प्रोडक्शन-IV]

के० बी० देश पाण्डे, गुजरात के लिए नियमांतर्गत सक्षम प्राधिकारी

S.O. 1401.—Whereas by the notification of Government of India as shown in the schedule appended hereto and issued under sub-section (i) of section 6 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 the Right of User has been acquired in the lands specified in the schedule appended thereto for the transport of petroleum from d.s. No. G.G.S. Sobhasan to C.T.F. Kalol in Mehsana oil field in Gujarat State.

And whereas the Oil & Natural Gas Commission has terminated the operations referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 7 of the said Act on 26-11-1974.

Now therefore under Rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, the Competent Authority hereby notifies the said date as the date of termination of operation to above.

SCHEDULE

Termination of Operation of Pipeline from D.S. G.G.S. Sobhasan to C.T.F. Kalol

Name of Ministry	Village	S.O.No.	Date of publication in the Gazette of India	Date of termination of operation
Petroleum	Ambasan	5259	13-12-75	26-11-74

[No. 12020/5/77-Prod.-IV]

K.V. DESHPANDE, Competent Authority Under the Act for Gujarat

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 15 मार्च, 1977

का०भा० 1402 — होम्योपैथी केन्द्रीय परिषद् अधिनियम, 1973 (1973 का 59) धारा 13 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार होम्योपैथी की केन्द्रीय परिषद् ने

परामर्श करने के बाद उक्त अधिनियम की द्वितीय अनुसूची में एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, नामतः —

उक्त अनुसूची में दिल्ली से संबंधित मद 5 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के बाव निम्नलिखित मद और प्रविष्टियाँ रखी जायेंगी, अर्थात् :—

“गुजरात

5क. होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति परियद्, गुजरात, महमदाबाद।	होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा और गल्यचिकित्सा में डिप्लोमा।	डी०एच०एम०एस० जून 1974 से लागे।”
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[संख्या बी 27021/2/76-होम्यो]

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

(Department of Health)

New Delhi, the 15th March, 1977

S.O.1402.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 (59 of 1973), the Central Government after consulting the Central Council of Homoeopathy, hereby makes the following amendments in the Second Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

In the said Schedule, after item 5 relating to Delhi and the entries thereto, the following item and entries shall be inserted namely :—

“GUJARAT

5A. Council of Homoeopathic System of Medicine, Gujarat, Ahmedabad.	Diploma in Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery.	D.H.M.S. From June, 1974 onwards.”
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[No. V. 27021/2/76-Homoco]

नई दिल्ली, 22 मार्च 1977

का०भा० 1403 — होम्योपैथी केन्द्रीय परिषद् अधिनियम, 1973 (1973 का 59) की धारा 13 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार होम्योपैथी की केन्द्रीय परिषद् से परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, उक्त अधिनियम की द्वितीय सूची में एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, नामतः :—

उक्त अनुसूची में मद 8 और उससे सम्बंधित प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित मद और प्रविष्टियाँ रखी जायेंगी, अर्थात् :—

“8 होम्योपैथी परीक्षक बोर्ड, केरल सरकार।	होम्योपैथी चिकित्सा में डिप्लोमा	डी०एच०एम० 1962 से लागे
होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा और गल्यचिकित्सा में डिप्लोमा।	डी०एच०एम०एस० जून, 1974 से लागे”	

[संख्या बी 27021/2/76-होम्यो]

भारत सरकार, उप-सचिव

New Delhi, the 22nd March, 1977

S.O. 1403.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 (59 of 1973), the Central Government, after consulting the Central Council of Homoeopathy, hereby makes the following amendments in the Second Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

In the said Schedule, for item 8 and entries relating thereto, the following item and entries shall be substituted, namely :—

"8. Board of Examiners in Homoeopathy, Government of Kerala.	Diploma in Homoeopathic Medicine.	D.H.M.	From 1962 onwards.
	Diploma in Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery.	D.H.M.S.	From June, 1974 onwards."

[No. V. 27021/2/76-Homoeo]
ANAND PRAKASH ATRI, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 21 मार्च, 1977

का०आ० 1404—यतः भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (i) के खण्ड (ख) के अनुसरण में उसमानिया विश्वविद्यालय ने उसमानिया मेडिकल कालेज, हैदराबाद के प्रिंसिपल, डा० जी० नरसिंह राव को 27 नवम्बर, 1976 में भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् का सदस्य निर्वाचित किया है;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (i) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार, स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की 9 जनवरी, 1960 की अधिसूचना संख्या 5—13/59-एम० में आगे और निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है;

उक्त अधिनियम में "धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) के अन्तर्गत निर्वाचित" शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत क्रम संख्या 12 और उसके आगे की गई प्रविष्टि के स्थान पर क्रमशः निम्नलिखित क्रम संख्या और प्रविष्टि रखी जाए; अर्थात् :—

"12. डा० जी० नरसिंह राव प्रिंसिपल, उसमानिया मेडिकल कालेज, हैदराबाद।"

[सं० जी० 11013/1/77-एम०पी०टी०]

New Delhi, the 21st March, 1977

S.O. 1404.—Whereas in pursuance of clause (b) of Sub-section (i) of section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Osmania University has elected Dr. G. Narsing Rao, Principal, Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad to be a member of the Medical Council of India, with effect from the 27th November, 1976;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-section (i) of section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Health No. 5—13/59-MI, dated the 9th January, 1960, namely :—

In the said notification, under the heading "Elected under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3", for serial number 12 and the entry relating thereto, the following serial number and entry shall respectively be substituted, namely :—

"12. Dr. G. Narsing Rao,
Principal,
Osmania Medical College,
Hyderabad."

[No. V. 11013/1/77-MPT]

नई दिल्ली, 22 अप्रैल, 1977

का. आ. 1405.—इस मंत्रालय को 22 दिसम्बर, 1976 की अधिसूचना सं. जेड. 16018/5/76-पी.पी.एच के पैरा 4(2) को इस प्रकार पढ़ा जाए :—

2. श्री राजेश्वर प्रसाद,

सचिव, स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय. सदस्य

2. समिति को अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए दिया गया समय 30 जून, 1977 तक बढ़ाया जाता है।

[सं. जेड. 16018/5/76-पी.पी.एच.]

एन. एस. बक्शी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 22nd April, 1977

S.O. 1405. Para 4(2) of this Ministry's Notification No. Z. 16018/5/77-PPH, dated 22nd December, 1976 may be read as :—

2 Shri Rajeshwar Prasad, Secretary,

Ministry of Health & Family Welfare Member

II. The time given to the Committee for the submission of its report is extended to 30th June, 1977.

[No. Z. 16018/5/76-PPH]

N. S. BAKSHI, Under Secy

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 26 अप्रैल, 1977

का०आ० 1406—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भारत सरकार के भूत-पूर्व स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की 29 जनवरी, 1963 की अधिसूचना सं० 16—58/62-एम०आई० में यह निर्देश दिया है कि बर्न विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रदान की गयी "एम०डी० (बर्न विश्वविद्यालय)" चिकित्सा ग्रहता भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद्, अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजन के लिए एक मान्यता प्राप्त ग्रहता होगी;

और यतः डा० पी०डी० दांडी, जिनके पास उक्त ग्रहता है, को अध्यापन तथा अनुसंधान के प्रयोजन के लिए फिलहाल सेठ जी०एस० मेडिकल कालेज, तथा के०ई०एम० अस्पताल, बम्बई में तैनात कर दिया गया है;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ग) के परन्तुक के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा विनिश्चित करती है कि उक्त डाक्टर की चिकित्सा ईकिटस —

(i) 20 जनवरी, 1977 से तीन मास की अवधि तक

अथवा

(ii) उस अवधि तक जिसमें डा० पी०डी० दांडी उक्त सेठ जी० एस० मेडिकल कालेज तथा के०ई० एम० अस्पताल, बम्बई में तैनात हैं जो भी कम हो, सीमित रहेगी।

[सं० जी० 11016/12/77-एम०पी०टी०]

एस० श्रीनिवासन, उप-सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 26th April, 1977

S.O. 1406.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Health No. 16—58/62-MI, dated the 29th January, 1963, the Central Government has directed that the Medical qualification, "M.D. (University of Berne), Switzerland" granted by the University of Berne shall be a recognised; medical qualification for the purposes of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956);

And whereas Dr. P. De. Grandi, who possesses the said qualification is for the time-being attached to the Seth G. S. Medical College and K.E.M. Hospital, Bombay for the purposes of teaching and research;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies—

(i) a period of three months from the 20th January, 1977.

or

(ii) the period during which Dr. P. De. Grandi is attached to the said Seth G.S. Medical College and K.E.M. Hospital Bombay, whichever is shorter, as the period to which the medical practice by the aforesaid doctor shall be limited.

[No. V. 11016/12/J7-MPT]

S. SRINIVASAN, Dy. Secy.

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय

भारतीय पुरातात्विक सर्वेक्षण

नई दिल्ली, 23 अप्रैल, 1977

(पुरातत्व)

क्रा०प्रा० 1407.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को राय है कि हमने उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट प्राचीन स्मारक राष्ट्रीय महत्व का है;

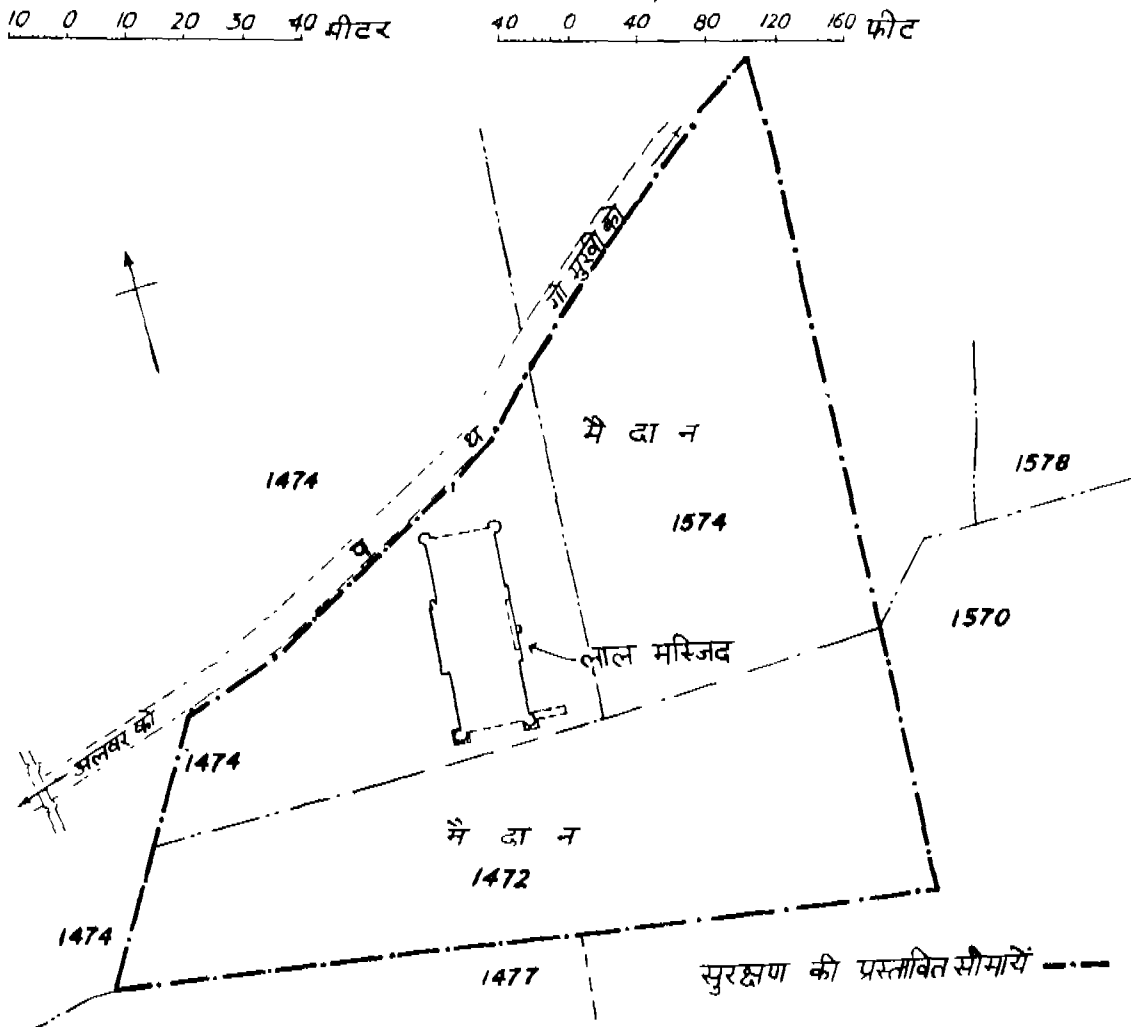
अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, प्राचीन स्मारक तथा पुरातात्विक स्थल और अवशेष अधिनियम, 1958 (1958 का 24) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, उक्त प्राचीन स्मारक को राष्ट्रीय महत्व का घोषित करने के अपने आशय की सूचना देती है।

इस अधिसूचना के जारी किये जाने के पश्चात् दो मास के भीतर उक्त प्राचीन स्मारक में हितबद्ध किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा, किये गए किसी आक्षेप पर, सरकार विचार करेगी।

अनुसूची

राज्य	जिला	तहसील	स्थान	स्मारक का नाम	संरक्षण के अधीन क्षेत्र मम्मलित की जाने वाली प्लॉट सं०	सीमा	स्वामित्व	टिप्पणियाँ
1	2	3	5	5	6	7	8	10
राजस्थान	अजमेर	तिजारा	तिजारा	नीचे दिए गए स्थल-रेखांक में दर्शित सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 1472, 1474 और 1574 के भाग में आने वाले पार्श्वस्थ क्षेत्र सहित लाल मसजिद।	नीचे दिये गये स्थल रेखांक में दर्शित सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 1472, 1474 और 1574 के भाग।	4 बोलवास और 6 विमवास	उत्तर : सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 1474 (पथ) का शेष भाग। पूर्व : सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 1570 और सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 1574 का शेष भाग। दक्षिण : सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 1477 और सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 1472 का शेष भाग। पश्चिम : सर्वेक्षण प्लॉट सं० 1474 का शेष भाग।	सरकार स्वामित्व के अधीन नहीं है।

तिजारा में लाल मस्जिद का स्थल मानचित्र, जिला अलवर (राजस्थान)



[सं० 2/20/72-एम०]

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

(Archaeological Survey of India)

New Delhi, the 23rd April, 1977

(ARCHAEOLOGY)

S.O. 1407.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that the ancient monument specified in the Schedule attached hereto is of national importance;

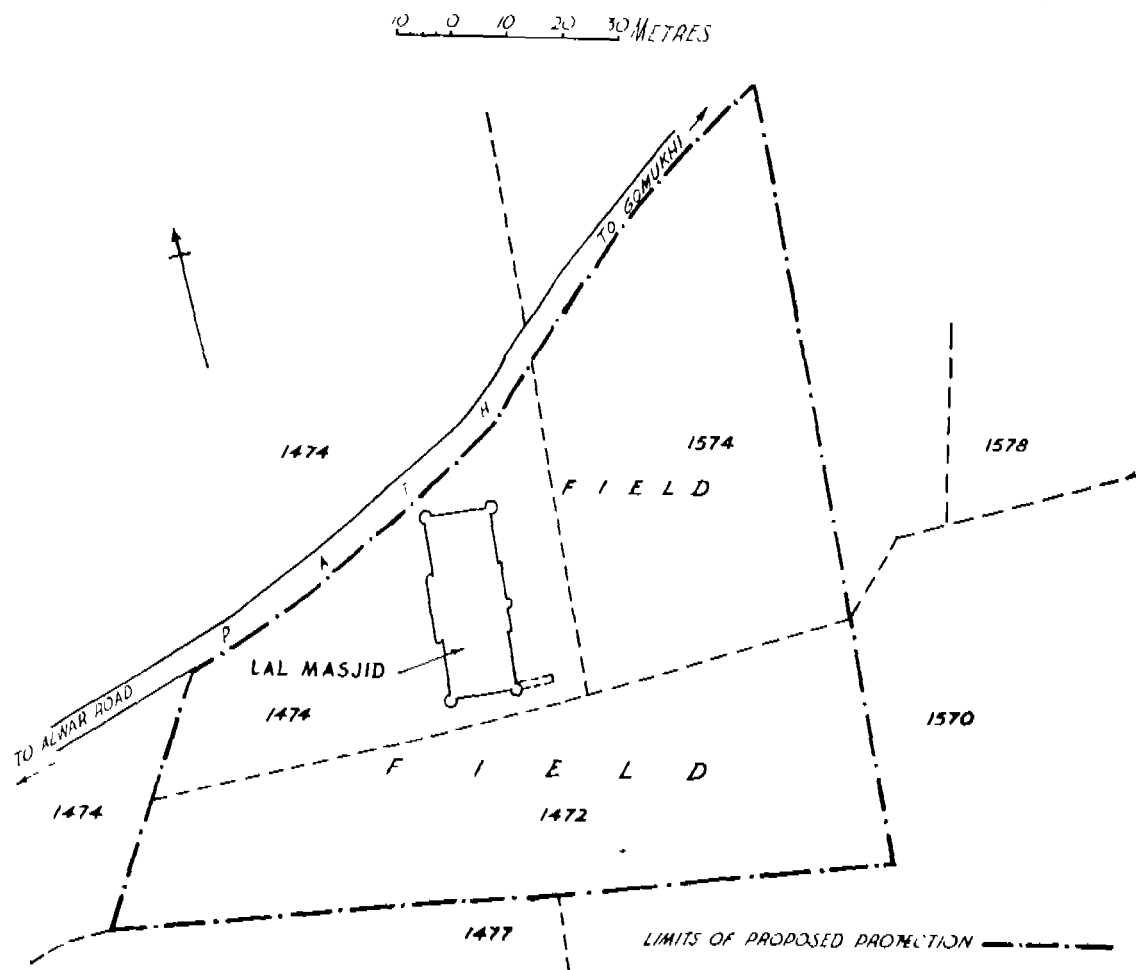
Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (24 of 1958), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to declare the said ancient monument to be of national importance.

Any objection made within two months after the issue of this notification by any person interested in the said ancient monument will be considered by the Central Government.

SCHEDULE

State	District	Tehsil	Locality	Name of Monument
1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	Alwar	Tijara	Tijara	Lal Masjid together with adjacent area comprised in parts of survey plot nos. 1472, 1474 and 1574 as shown in the site-plan reproduced below.
Revenue Plot numbers to be included under protection	Area	Boundaries	Ownership	Remarks
6	7	8	9	10
Parts of survey plot nos. 1472, 1474 and 1574 as shown in the site plan reproduced below.	4 Bighas and 6 Biswas.	North.—Remaining portion of survey plot no. 1474 (Path). East.—Survey plot no. 1570 and remaining portion of survey plot no. 1574. South.—Survey plot no. 1477 and remaining portion of survey plot no. 1472. West.—Remaining portion of survey plot no. 1474.	Government	Not under worship

SITE PLAN OF LAL MASJID, TIJARA, DISTRICT ALWAR (RAJASTHAN)



[No. 2/20/72—M]

नई दिल्ली, 26 अप्रैल, 1977

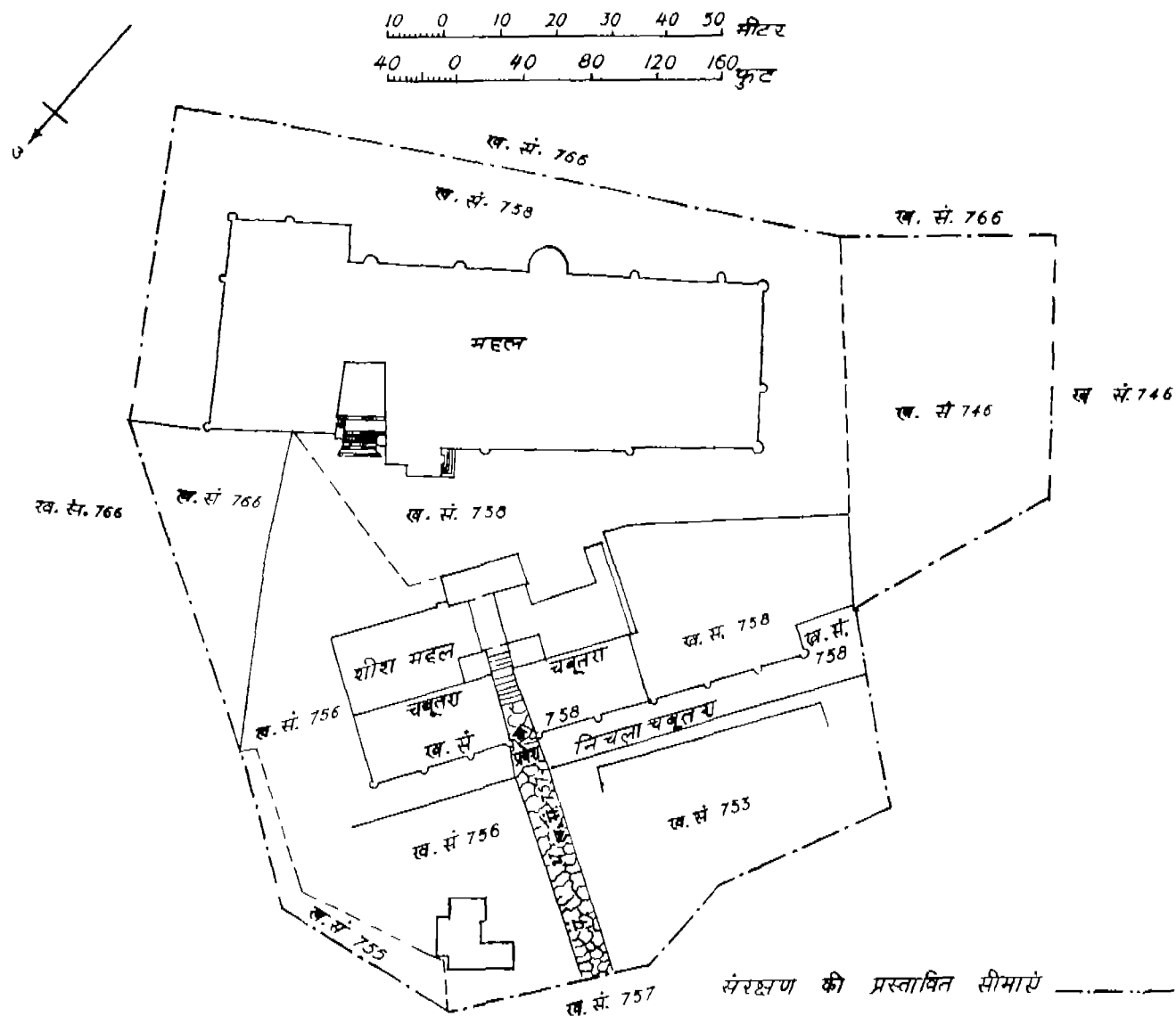
का०प्रा० 1408.—केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट प्राचीन संस्मारक राष्ट्रीय महत्व के हैं;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, प्राचीन संस्मारक तथा पुरातत्त्विक स्थल और अवशेष अधिनियम, 1958 (1958 का 24) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त प्राचीन संस्मारकों की राष्ट्रीय महत्व का घोषित करने के अपने आशय की सूचना देती हैं।

इस अधिसूचना के जारी किए जाने के पश्चात् दो मास के भीतर उक्त प्राचीन संस्मारकों से हितबद्ध किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा किये गये किसी भी आक्षेप पर केन्द्रीय सरकार विचार करेगी।

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
								पश्चिम-मार्ग और कालिका उच्च वि- द्यालय तथा खसरा संख्या 246 का शेष भाग ।		
2	--	--	--	राजा मुचेंद्रमित्र का अष्ट्यामित्र प्राचीन महल ।	नीचे दिये गये में स्थल रेखांक में यथादिशित खसरा सं० 753, 755, 756, 758 तथा खसरा सं० 746, 757 और 766 का भाग ।	33 कनाल और 16 मर्ला ।	उत्तर-खसरा सं० 766 का शेष भाग । पूर्व-खसरा सं० 766 का शेष भाग । दक्षिण-खसरा सं० 746 का शेष भाग । पश्चिम-खसरा संख्या 757 का शेष भाग ।	केंद्रीय सरकार	घासिक उपयोग में नहीं है ।	

रामनगर में प्राचीन महल का मानचित्र तहसील रामनगर जिला ऊधमपुर



संरक्षण की प्रस्तावित सीमाएं

[सं 2/8/76 एस०]

म० न० देशपांडे, महाविदेशक एवं पब्लिक संवर्द्धन सचिव

New Delhi, the 26th April, 1977

S.O. 1408.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that the ancient monuments specified in the Schedule attached hereto are of national importance;

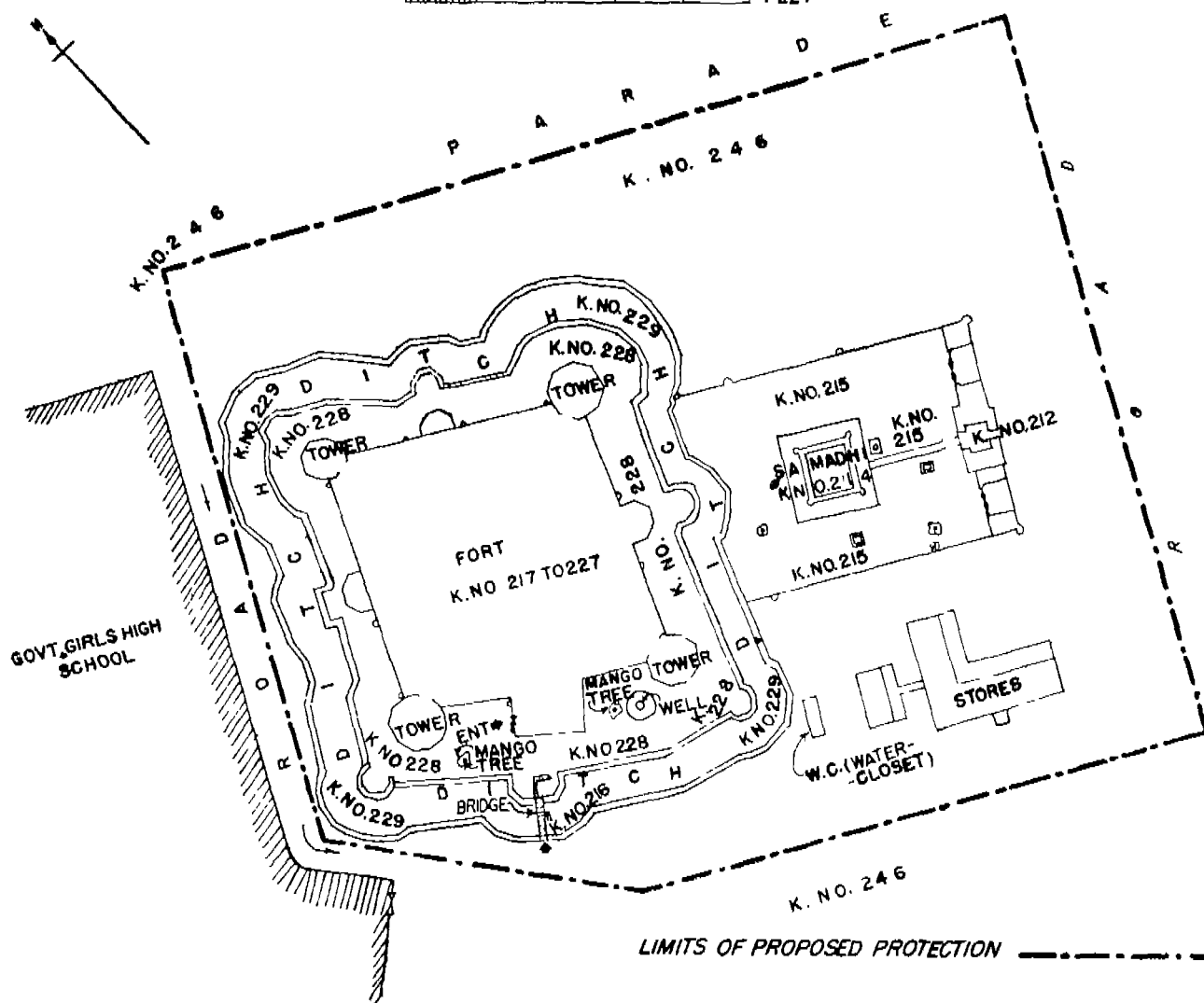
Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (24 of 1958), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to declare the said ancient monuments to be of national importance.

Any objection made within two months after the issue of this notification by any person interested in the said ancient monuments will be considered by the Central Government.

SCHEDULE

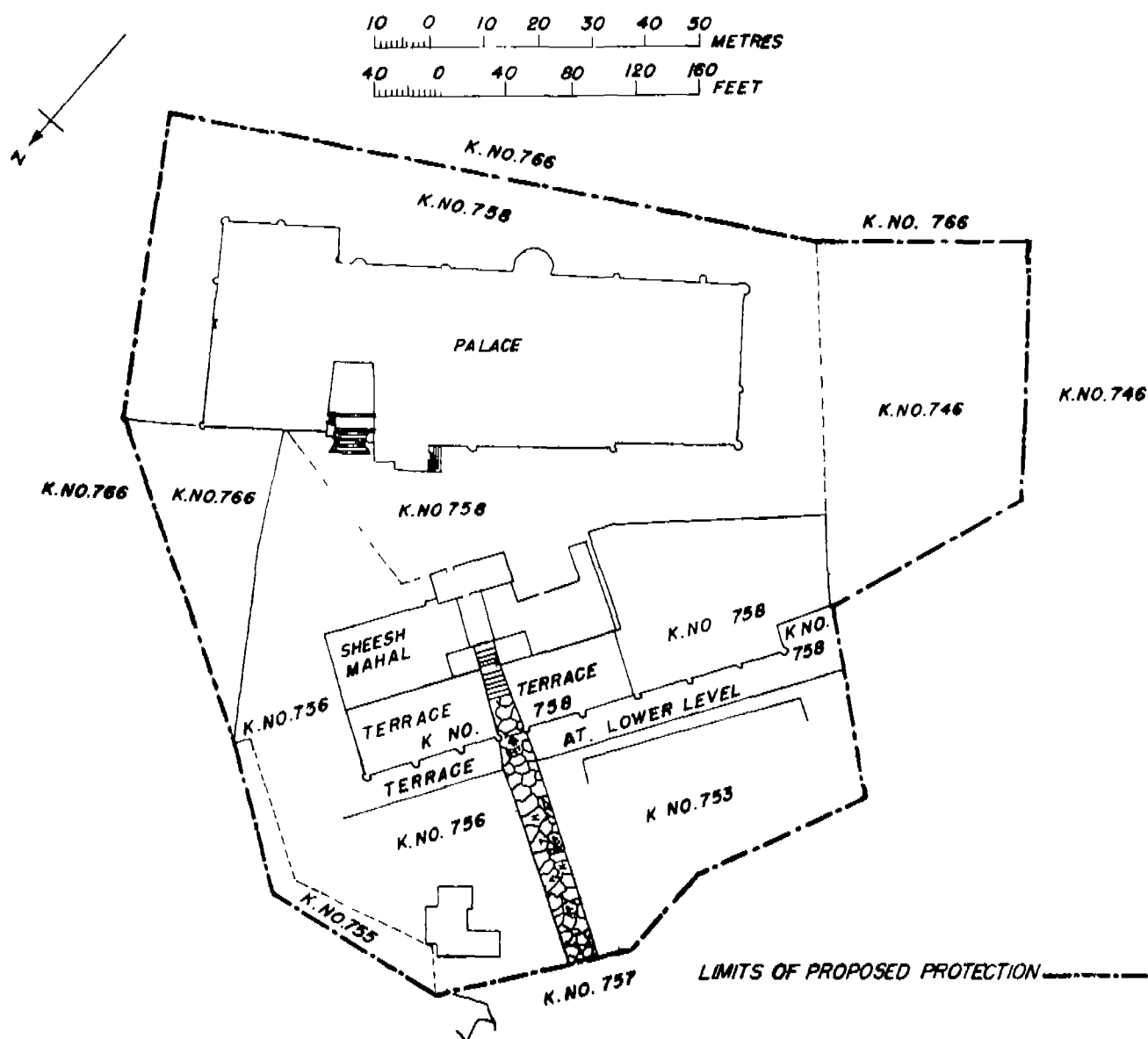
S.No.	State	District	Tehsil	Locality	Name of monument
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	Udhampur	Ramnagar	Ramnagar	Ancient fort attributed to Raja Suchet Singh, and Samadi of Queen of Raja Suchet Singh.

Revenue plot numbers to be included under protection	Area	Boundaries	Ownership	Remarks
7	8	9	10	11
Revenue plot numbers 212, to 229 and part of 246 as shown in the site plan reproduced below.	39 Kanals and 18 Marlas.	North.—Remaining portion of K. number 246. East.—Remaining portion of K. number 246. South.—Remaining portion of K. number 246. West.—Road and Girls High School and the remaining portion of K. number 246.	Central Government	Not in religious use.



1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	Udhampur	Ramnagar	Ramnagar	Ancient Palace attributed to Raja Suchet Singh.
7	8	9	10	11	
K. Numbers 753, 755, 756 and portion of K. numbers 746, 757 and 766 as shown in the site plan reproduced below.	33 Kanals and 16 marlas	North.—Remaining portion of K. number 766. East.—Remaining portion of K. number 766. South.—Remaining portion of K. number 746. West.—Remaining portion of K. number 757.	number	Central Government Not in religious use.	

SITE-PLAN OF ANCIENT PALACE AT RAMNAGAR, TEHSIL RAMNAGAR, DISTT. UDHAMPUR.



ऊर्जा मंत्रालय

(कोयला विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 21 अप्रैल, 1977

शुद्धि-पत्र

क्रा०प्रा० 1409.—भारत के राजपत्र, असाधारण, भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii), तारीख 7 जनवरी, 1977 के पृष्ठ 19 से 26 पर प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के ऊर्जा मंत्रालय कोयला विभाग की अधिसूचना सं० क्रा० प्रा० 15(अ) तारीख 7 जनवरी, 1977 में—

1. अनुसूची 'क' के ऊपर—
“पथ खीरा” के स्थान पर
“पथखीरा” पढ़ें,
2. अनुसूची 'क' के नीचे—
ग्राम सोमापुर में अर्जित किये जाने वाले प्लाटो की संख्या “शीर्षक के नीचे “सोमापुर” के स्थान पर
“सोमापुर” पढ़ें
3. “ग्राम भोगाई खापा में अर्जित किये जाने वाले प्लाटो की संख्या” शीर्षक के नीचे प्लाट संख्या “91/वी” और “163” जोड़ा जायेगा और प्लाट संख्या “222” तथा “224” लोप किया जाएगा ।
4. अनुसूची 'ख' में क्रम संख्या 1 के सामने स्तम्भ 2 में,—
“असीर प्रारक्षित बन” के स्थान पर
“असीर प्रारक्षित बन” पढ़ें
5. अनुसूची 'ख' में क्रम संख्या 2 के सामने, स्तम्भ 6 (क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेरों में) के नीचे
“40.562” के स्थान पर
“48.562” पढ़ें
6. अनुसूची 'क', 'ख' और 'ग' के सीमा वर्णन के नीचे रेखा ज छ में—
“क्रम सं०” XIII” के स्थान पर
“क्रम सं० XLIII” पढ़ें ।

[संख्या 19(66)/76-सी० एन०]

एम० आर० ए० रिजवी, निदेशक

MINISTRY OF ENERGY

(Department of Coal)

New Delhi, the 21st April, 1977

CORRIGENDUM

S.O. 1409.—In the notification of Government of India in the Ministry of Energy (Department of Coal) No. S.O. 15(E), dated the 7th January, 1977, published at pages 19 to 22 in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 3, sub-section (2) dated the 7th January, 1977 at page 22, in line 8 for “Coup No. XIV, XLIII and XLII”, read “Coup Nos. XIV, XLIII, XLV and XLII.”

[File No. 19(66)/76-CL]

S. R. A. RIZVI, Director.

परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग

मुम्बई, 25 फरवरी, 1977

क्रा०प्रा० 1410—सरकारी स्थान (अप्राधिकृत अधिभोगियों की बेवखली) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, और भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन, और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगर विकास मंत्रालय (निर्माण, आवास और नगर विकास विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं० 21012(5)/167-पोल IV तारीख 25 फरवरी, 1970 को अधिस्तन करने हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, नीचे की सारणी के स्तम्भ (1) में वर्णित अधिकारी को, जो सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी की पंक्ति के समतुल्य अधिकारी हैं, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए सम्पदा अधिकारी नियुक्त करती है, और उक्त अधिकारी उक्त सारणी के स्तम्भ (2) में विनिर्दिष्ट सरकारी स्थानों की बाबत अपनी अधिकारिता की स्थानीय सीमाओं के भीतर, उक्त अधिनियम द्वारा या उसके अधीन सम्पदा अधिकारियों को प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग और अधिरोपित कर्तव्यों का पालन करेगा ।

सारणी	
अधिकारी का पदनाम	सरकारी स्थानों के प्रयोग और अधिकारिता की स्थानीय सीमाएं
(1)	(2)
कम्पनी सचिव, यूरेनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, डाकघर जादुगुडा खान, जिला सिधभूम, बिहार ।	यूरेनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, डाकघर जादुगुडा खान, जिला सिधभूम, बिहार को या उसके लिए पट्टे पर लिए गए स्थान, जो उसके पशासनिक नियंत्रणाधीन हैं ।

[क्रा० सं० 13/2/73-एन०]

तारलोक सिंह, अवर सचिव

DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Bombay, the 25th February, 1977

S.O. 1410.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971) and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India, late Ministry of Health & Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development (Department of Housing and Urban Development) No. 21012(5)/167-Pol. IV dated the 25th February 1970, the Central Government hereby appoints the officer mentioned in Column (1) of the Table below, being an officer equivalent to the rank of a gazetted officer of Government, to be the estate officer for the purposes of the said Act, and the said officer shall exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed on estate officers by or under the said Act within the local limits of his jurisdiction in respect of the Public Premises specified in column (2) of the said table

THE TABLE	
Designation of the Officer	Categories of Public premises and local limits of jurisdiction
(1)	(2)
Company Secretary, Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. Post Office Judugda Mines, District Singhbhum, Bihar.	Premises belonging to or taken, on lease for the Uranium Corporation of India Ltd., Post Office Jaduguda Mines, District Singhbhum, Bihar and which are under its administrative control.

[File No. 13/2/73-H]

TARLOK SINGH, Under Secy.

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय

(परिवहन पक्ष)

नई दिल्ली, 22 अप्रैल, 1977

का० आ० 1411:—मद्रास डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1956 में संशोधन करने के लिये स्कीम का प्रारूप डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 9) की धारा 1 की उपधारा (1) की अपेक्षानुसार भारत के राजपत्र भाग 2, खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) तारीख 18-12-76 के पृष्ठ-पर भारत सरकार के नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय (परिवहन पक्ष) की अधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 4744 तारीख 30 नवम्बर, 1976 के अधीन प्रकाशित किया गया था, जिसमें राजपत्र में उक्त अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से दो मास की अवधि के अन्तर्गत तक उन सभी व्यक्तियों से आक्षेप और सुझाव मागे गये थे जिनके उम्मेद प्रभावित होने की संभावना थी;

और उक्त राजपत्र जनता को 6 जनवरी, 1977 को उपलब्ध करा दिया गया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त प्रारूप की बाबत जनता से कोई आक्षेप और सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियाँ का प्रयोग करते हुए, मद्रास डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1956 में संशोधन करने के लिये निम्नलिखित स्कीम बनाती है।

1. (1) इस स्कीम का नाम मद्रास डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) संशोधन स्कीम, 1977 है।

(2) यह राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होगी।

2. मद्रास डाक कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) स्कीम, 1956 के खंड 38 में, उपखंड (6) के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित उपखंड अन्तः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात्:—

“(7) रजिस्ट्रीकृत नियोजक रजिस्ट्रीकृत डाक कर्मकार को, कर्मकार को प्रसामान्यतः और दस्तुन वेतन मजदूरी से अधिक नकद या अन्य किसी प्रकार का भुगतान नहीं करेगा।”

[फा० सं० एल० डी० एम०/13/76]

बी० शंकरालिंगम, अवर सचिव (एल०)

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

(Transport Wing)

New Delhi, the 22nd April, 1977

S.O. 1411.—Whereas certain draft scheme further to amend the Madras Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956, was published as required by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (9 of 1948), at page 4461 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii), dated the 18-12-76, under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Transport Wing) No. S.O. 4744, dated the 30th November, 1976, inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be effected thereby, till the expiry of a period of two months from the date of publication of the said notification in the Official Gazette;

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on the 6th January, 1977;

And whereas no objections and suggestions have been received from the public on the said draft by the Central Government;

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following scheme to amend the Madras Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956, namely :—

1. (1) This Scheme may be called the Madras Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment, Scheme 1977.

(2) It shall come into force on the date of the publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In clause 38 of the Madras Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956, after sub-clause (6), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely :—

“(7) A registered employer shall not pay a registered dock worker anything in cash or otherwise in excess of the wages normally and actually due to the worker.”

[F. No. LDM/13/76]

V. SANKARALINGAM, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 25 अप्रैल, 1977

का० आ० 1412:—राष्ट्रपति, मूल नियमों के नियम 45 के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में, अनुसूचक नियमों के भाग 8 के खंड 26 क.ण. में अन्तर्विष्ट केन्द्रीय पूल के बाहर और समुद्री इंजीनियरी प्रशिक्षण निदेशालय, कलकत्ता में सरकारी निवास स्थानों का आबंटन नियम, 1975 में संशोधन करने के लिये निम्नलिखित नियम बनाते हैं, अर्थात्:—

1. (1) इन नियमों का नाम केन्द्रीय पूल के बाहर और समुद्री इंजीनियरी प्रशिक्षण निदेशालय, कलकत्ता में सरकारी निवास स्थानों का आबंटन (संशोधन) नियम, 1977 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2 अनुसूचक नियमों के भाग 8 के खंड 26-क.ण. में अन्तर्विष्ट केन्द्रीय पूल के बाहर और समुद्री इंजीनियरी प्रशिक्षण निदेशालय, कलकत्ता में सरकारी निवास स्थानों का आबंटन नियम, 1975 में:

(क) “निवास स्थानों का वर्गीकरण अनु० नि० 317 क.ण. 4” शीर्षक के नीचे, उपनियम (2) के नीचे को मारणी में, कम सं० (2) के सामने, स्वम्भ (3) में, अक्षर ‘V’ के स्थान पर, अक्षर ‘V/VI’ रखे जायेंगे;

(ख) “नियमों और शर्तों के संग्रह के परिणाम, अनु० नि० 317-क.ण. 17” शीर्षक के अधीन, उपनियम (5) के पश्चात् निम्नलिखित परन्तुक अन्तःस्थापित किया जायेंगा, अर्थात्:—

“परन्तु आबंटन के नियमों और शर्तों के किसी भग के लिये आबंटित के विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई किय जाने के पूर्व उसे, निदेशक द्वारा मुने जाने का युक्तियुक्त अवसर दिया जाएगा।”

[फा० सं० एम० टी० ई० (109)/75-एम०टी०]

श्रीमती बी० निमल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th April, 1977

S.O. 1412.—In pursuance of the provisions of rule 45 of the Fundamental Rules, the President hereby makes the following Rules to amend the Allotment of Government Residences outside the Central Pool and in the Directorate of Marine Engineering Training, Calcutta, Rules, 1975 contained in Division XXVI-A.O. of Part VIII of the Supplementary Rules, namely :—

1. (1) These rules shall be called the Allotment of Government Residence outside the Central Pool and in the Directorate of Marine Engineering Training, Calcutta (Amendment) Rules, 1977.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Allotment of Government Residences outside the Central Pool and in the Directorate of Marine Engineering Training, Calcutta, Rules, 1975, contained in Division XXVI-A.O. of Part VIII of the Supplementary Rules :

(a) under the heading Classification of Residences, S.R. 317-A.O.4, in the Table under sub-rule (2) against S. No. (3), in Column (3), for the figure 'V' the figures 'V/VI' shall be substituted;

(b) under the heading "Consequences of Breach of Rules and Conditions, SR-317-A.O. 17" after sub-rule (5), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely :—

"Provided that a reasonable opportunity to the allottee shall be given by the Director for being heard before any action is taken against him for any breach of rules and conditions of allotment."

[File No. MTE(109)/75-MT]

(Smt.) B. NIRMAL, Under Secy.

रेल मंत्रालय

(रेलवे बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, ५ अप्रैल, 1977

क्र० आ० 1413:—भारत के राष्ट्रपति, संविधान की धारा 309 के परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, रेल कर्मचारी (अनुशासन और अपील) नियम 1968, में और आगे संशोधन करने के लिये निम्नलिखित नियम बनाये हैं, अर्थात्:—

1. (1) ये नियम रेल कर्मचारी (अनुशासन और अपील) संशोधन नियम 1977 कहे जा सकेंगे।

(2) ये राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. रेल कर्मचारी (अनुशासन और अपील) नियम 1968 की अनुसूची 1 में:—

(i) "रेलवे बोर्ड कार्यालय" शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत मद 2 और 3 और उनसे सम्बन्धित इन्टरग्राज के लिये क्रमशः निम्नलिखित मदें और इन्टरग्राज प्रतिस्थापित करें अर्थात्:—

1	2	3	4	5
"2. अराजपत्रित रेल कर्मचारियों के सभी वर्ग।	संयुक्त सचिव, रेलवे बोर्ड	नियम 6 की धारा (i) से (iv) में विनिर्दिष्ट दण्ड और मुअ्तली।	सचिव, रेलवे बोर्ड	
3. चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारी	उप सचिव, रेलवे बोर्ड	नियम 6 की धारा (i) से (iv) में विनिर्दिष्ट दण्ड और मुअ्तली।	संयुक्त सचिव रेलवे बोर्ड 1";	

(ii) 'स्वयं दत्त अधीकरण' शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत वर्तमान इन्टरग्राज मद मद्रा 1 क्रमांकित की जायेगी और इस प्रकार क्रमांकित मद 1 के बाद निम्नलिखित मद और इन्टरग्राज अन्तर्लिखित किये जायेंगे, अर्थात्:—

1	2	3	4	5
"2. अराजपत्रित रेल कर्मचारियों के सभी वर्ग	सचिव	नियम 6 की धारा (i) से (iv) में विनिर्दिष्ट दण्ड और मुअ्तली	सचिव	

[मं० ई० (डी० एंड ए०) 75 आर जी० 6-35]

बी० मोहंती, सचिव

MINISTRY OF RAILWAY

(Railway Board)

New Delhi, the 5th April, 1977

S.O.1413.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Railway Servants (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1968, namely :—

1. (1) These rules may be called the Railway Servants (Discipline and Appeal) Amendment Rules, 1977.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In Schedule I to the Railway Servants (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1968,

(i) under the heading "Railway Board's Office", for items 2 and 3 and the entries relating thereto, the following items and entries shall respectively be substituted, namely :—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
"2. All classes of non-gazetted railway servants.	Joint Secretary, Railway Board.	Penalties specified in clauses (i) to (iv) of rule 6 and suspension.	Secretary, Railway Board.	
3. Class IV staff.	Deputy Secretary, Railway Board.	Penalties specified in clauses (i) to (iv) of rule 6 and suspension.	Joint Secretary, Railway Board."	

(ii) under the heading "Railway Rates Tribunal", the existing entry shall be numbered as item 1 and after item 1 as so numbered the following item and entries shall be inserted namely :—

1	2	3	4	5
"2. All classes of non-gazetted Railway servants.	Secretary	Penalties specified in clauses (i) to (iv) of rule 6 and suspension.	Chairman."	

[No. E (D&A)75RG6-35]

B. MOHANTY, Secy.

श्रम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 29 अप्रैल, 1977

[शुद्धि-पत्र]

का० आ० 1414.—भारत के तारीख 15 जनवरी, 1977 के राजपत्र, भाग 2, खंड 3, उप खंड (ii) में पृष्ठ 186 पर प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 177 तारीख 24 दिसम्बर, 1976 की पंक्ति 7-8 "श्री जतिन्द्र नारायण" को "न्यायमूर्ति श्री जितेन्द्र नारायण" पढ़ें।

[सं. एम० 11020/6/76-डी०-1 (ए०) (i)]

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 29th April, 1977

CORRIGENDUM

S.O. 1414.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.O. 177 dated the 24th December, 1976 published at page 186 in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (ii) dated the 15th January, 1977, in line 9 of the said notification for "Shri Jatinder Narain", read "Justice Shri Jitendra Narain".

[No. S. 11020/6/76/DI(A)/(i)]

शुद्धि-पत्र

का० आ० 1415.—भारत के तारीख 15 जनवरी, 1977 के राजपत्र, भाग 2 खंड 3, उप खंड (ii) में पृष्ठ 186 पर प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 178 तारीख 24 दिसम्बर, 1976 की पंक्ति 7-8 में, "श्री जतिन्द्र नारायण" को "न्यायमूर्ति श्री जितेन्द्र नारायण" पढ़ें।

[सं. एम० 11020/6/76-डी०-1(ए०)(ii)]

एल० के० नारायणन, डेस्क अधिकारी

CORRIGENDUM

S.O. 1415.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No S.O. 178 dated the 24th December, 1976 published at page 186 in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3 Sub-section (ii) dated the 15th January, 1977, in line 9 of the said notification for "Shri Jatindra Narain" read "Justice Shri Jitendra Narain."

[No. S. 11020/6/76/DI(A)/(ii)]

L. K. NARAYANAN, Desk Officer.

New Delhi, the 29th April, 1977

S.O. 1416.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Katras Choitudih Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Katrasgarh (Dhanbad) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 22nd April, 1977.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1 AT DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 25 of 1977

'Ministry's Order No. L-2012/140/74-LRII/DMA., Dt. 12-5-75)

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Katras Choitudih Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Katrasgarh, District Dhanbad.

AND

Their Workmen.

APPEARANCES :

For the Management : Shri S. S Mukherjee, Advocate.

For the Workmen : None .

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dhanbad, the 18th April, 1977

AWARD

The Central Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act referred the following dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2 by their Order No. L-2012/140/74-LRII/DMA, dated the 12th May, 1975, namely :

"Whether the dismissal of Shri Gouri Shankar Singh, Electric Mazdoor of Katras-Choitudih Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Katrasgarh, District Dhanbad, is justified? If not, to what relief is the said workmen entitled and from what date?"

2. The reference was received on transfer from Tribunal No. 2 by this Tribunal on March 18, 1977, vide Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Order No. S-11025(1)/77-(i)-D-iv (B) dated the 22nd February, 1977.

3. Gouri Shankar Singh was an Electric Mazdoor and Dilip Kumar was Winding-Engine Khalasi in the Katras-Choitudih Colliery on April 4, 1974. The second shift of the colliery commenced at 4 p.m. and was to end at 12 a.m. It is said that Gouri Shankar Singh and Dilip Kumar committed theft of a brass-contact safety pinion (of the value of Rs. 600) attached to the shaft in East Pit, at about 8.30 p.m. or so in that night and when police investigation commenced on the following day on April 5, 1974, they admitted their guilt by confessional statements during the course of investigation. For that act, they were served with separate chargesheets for misconduct under the Standing Order No. 18(i). The charge-sheet Ext. M-1 was served on Gouri Shankar on April 9, 1974 and he submitted his reply Fxt. M-2 on April 18, 1974, denying that he had committed theft or had made any confessional statement before the police. The domestic enquiry was held separately against them by B. P. Sharma who submitted separate reports on May 8, 1974, resulting in the dismissal of these two workmen on May 31, 1974. An industrial dispute was raised only in respect of Gouri Shankar Singh and I am thus concerned in this reference with his case only.

4. The management, in their written statement, have alleged that the domestic enquiry was fair and proper and no principles of natural justice were violated and dismissal was the only punishment that could be awarded. In view of the grave and serious nature of the misconduct. The workman, in his written statement, has, however, alleged that it was not proved that he had committed any theft or had made any confessional statement to the police; that the findings of the enquiry officer are based merely on suspicion; that the findings are perverse; and that he had been victimised because of his trade union activities as he was an active member of the Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union. In his rejoinder to the written statement of the management, he has further pleaded that the domestic enquiry was improper inasmuch as he was not allowed proper opportunity for the cross-examination of the management's witnesses and inasmuch as he was not allowed to produce witnesses in defence.

5. The management raised a preliminary point that the fairness and the propriety or otherwise of the domestic enquiry should be first decided. The Tribunal No. 2 decided this preliminary point on May 17, 1976 and held that the

domestic enquiry was not fair and proper inasmuch as the findings recorded by the enquiry officer were perverse

6. The case was listed for hearing in my Tribunal on April 15, 1977. Neither the workman nor the Secretary, Bihar Colliery Karmgar Union, nor their counsel put in appearance. Shri S. S. Mukherjee, learned counsel for the management was, however, present and examined Jagdish Bhuiya MW-2 and Suresh Narain Sahi MW-3 in support of the charge. The material before me comprises the evidence recorded in the domestic enquiry and the evidence produced before me. Three witnesses were examined in the domestic enquiry, namely, Guneshwar Paswan, Hari Bageswar and Jagdish Bhuiya PWs. 1, 2 and 3. Jagdish deposed in the domestic enquiry that while he was on duty in the Winding Engine Room, as Winding-Engine Khalasi in the East Pit in the second shift on April 4, 1974, he saw Gouri Shankar and Dilip Kumar sitting on the parapet wall outside the winding-engine room. Dilip Kumar came into the winding-engine room at about 8.30 p.m. and took away a small hammer and a tin-plate. Thereafter, he heard hammering sounds coming into the winding-engine room from outside it. He also saw Gouri Shankar flashing his Cap Lamp in order to create light for Dilip Kumar who was busy hammering with the hammer. He noticed Gouri Shankar and Dilip Kumar present at the site of hammering for about half an hour. Jagdish Bhuiya went out of the winding-engine room after 10 p.m. and found the two standing at a distance of about 150 feet from the winding-engine room. Gouri Shankar and Dilip Kumar came to the winding-engine room at about 10.30 p.m. and then left at about 11 p.m. The duty hours of Jagdish Bhuiya ended at midnight and he handed over charge to Hari Bageswar PW-2. He further stated that on the morning of April 5, 1974 Hari Bageswar asked him about the missing pinion and he informed him that he had seen Gouri Shankar and Dilip Kumar hammering something outside the winding-engine room. Hari Bageswar deposed in the domestic enquiry that he relieved Jagdish Bhuiya when he joined duty in the 3rd shift at mid-night. He went out of the winding-engine room at about 7.30 a.m. on April 5, 1974 and discovered that the pinion was gone. He thought that some Tyndal might have taken it away. When his shift was over at 8 a.m. he enquired from Jagdish Bhuiya if he had seen any Tyndal taking away the pinion and Jagdish Bhuiya informed him that he had seen Gouri Shankar and Dilip Kumar busy with the hammer. He also stated that he had informed his successor Dhaneswar that he should make a report about the loss of the pinion. The 3rd witness Guneshwar Paswan stated in the domestic enquiry that he knew nothing about the theft. Gouri Shankar admitted in his statement in the domestic enquiry that he was present in the East Pit in the second shift but denied that he had committed the theft or had made any statement incriminating himself during the course of the police investigation. In the Tribunal, Jagdish Bhuiya substantially stated the same facts which he had narrated in the domestic enquiry. Suresh Narain Sahi MW-3 is the Personnel Officer. He stated that he learnt about the theft on the morning of April 5, 1974. The S.I. Police came for investigation on that date and the first to be interrogated was Jagdish Bhuiya. On the basis of the information elicited from him, the S.I. called Gouri Shankar and interrogated him. Gouri Shankar at first denied his complicity but later admitted and stated that he and Dilip Kumar had been present in the shift and Dilip Kumar would tell us to where the stolen pinion was kept. Suresh Narain Sahi and the S.I. then took Gouri Shankar to the house of Dilip Kumar at Bhadrachak. Dilip Kumar also denied but later admitted the facts and took the party to the bush on the back side of the East Pit, and from inside the bush he picked up the pinion and handed it over to the S.I. who prepared the recovery list. He also deposed that the pinion had hammer marks on it. Since no one was present in the Tribunal on behalf of the workmen, these two witnesses remained un-cross-examined. It is true that no witness is forthcoming to state that he had actually seen Gouri Shankar or Dilip Kumar taking the pinion away. However, a fact can be proved by circumstantial evidence, if not by direct testimony. Gouri Shankar admitted in the domestic enquiry that he was present in the second shift in the East Pit. Jagdish Bhuiya had actually seen him and Dilip Kumar within 3 or 4 feet of the winding-engine room. He had seen Dilip Kumar coming into the room and taking away a hammer and a tin-plate. He had seen Gouri Shankar creating artificial light by flashing his Cap Lamp possibly to facilitate hammering and the removal of the pinion. He has deposed before me that whenever he used to stop the winding-engine, the hammering would also

stop and so the hammering sound but as soon as he would re-start the engine, the hammering would be resumed and the hammering sound would start coming to the room. Gouri Shankar made the statement to the Investigating Officer that the pinion would be found with Dilip Kumar. That statement of his has been proved by Suresh Narain Sahi; and is admissible in evidence because I am not holding a criminal trial. It is not necessary that he must have removed the pinion by hammering. His aid to his accomplice would be equally a misconduct. It appears that both he and Dilip Kumar were prosecuted on a charge under sections 379/411 of the Indian Penal Code and both of them were convicted under section 379 and sentenced to under rigorous imprisonment for six months each, as is evident from the judgment Ext. M-5 dated May 24, 1976. The guilt of Gouri Shankar is obvious from the material on record, apart from the criminal judgment. He was, to my mind, rightly dismissed. No business undertaking can be compelled to employ a person who commits theft of its property.

7. My award is that the dismissal of Gouri Shankar Singh was justified and he is not entitled to any relief.

K. B. SRIVASTAVA, Presiding Officer
[No. L-20012/140/74-L.R. II/D.III.A]

S.O. 1417.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Dhanbad, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Industry Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Dhansar, District Dhanbad and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 22nd April, 1977.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1 AT DHANBAD

In the matter of reference under section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

Reference No. 18 of 1977

(Ministry's Order No. L-20012/182/74-LRII/DIIIA, Dt. 2-4-75)

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Industry Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Dhansar, District Dhanbad ;

AND

Their Workmen.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers—Shri S. S. Mukherjee, Advocate.

For the Workmen—Shri D. Narsingh, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar.

INDUSTRY : Coal.

Dhanbad, the 16th April, 1977

AWARD

It is said that an incident took place outside the office of the Industry/West Ena Colliery at Dhansar on May 28, 1973, at about 8.30 a.m., when Inder Deo Singh, Trammer and T. L. Sethia, Electrician (the two workmen involved in this reference); and Ram Lagan Singh, Office Clerk; Elahi Bux, Mining Sirdar; J. N. Tiwari, Cap Lamp Room Incharge; Ram Jivan Pandey, Trammer; Ram Lakhan Rabidas, Tyndal; Ram Saran Singh, Assistant Loading Clerk; Rajender Prasad Singh, Trammer; Binda Ojha, Fan Khalasi; Mahesh Prasad, Attendance Clerk; Rabindra Tiwari, Cap Lamp Fitter; Habib Mian, Haulage Khalasi; Ram Sevak Singh, Trammer and about 200 other workmen formed an unlawful assembly and the above named workmen wrongfully restrained, wrongfully confined and illegally gheraoed D. N. Mehra, the Agent and Bhagwan Prasad, the Personnel Officer, in the sun, till about 12.30 p.m. and Inderdeo Singh assaulted the said Bhagwan Prasad; and Rajendra Prasad Singh and T. L. Sethia assaulted the said D. N. Mehra and all of them dislocated the production of the mine and took out a procession to the Sub-Area Office at Kusunda forcing D. N. Mehra and Bhagwan Prasad to march with them, on foot, which acts constituted

various misconducts as specified in the certified Standing Order No. 29(5), 29(9), 29(18), 29(19) and 29(20) applicable to the said colliery.

2. Separate charge-sheets were issued to 15 delinquents. Ext. M-1 is the chargesheet dated June 4, 1973 served upon Inder Deo Singh and Ext. M-2 is the chargesheet of the same date which was served upon T. L. Sethia. Exts. M-3 and M-4 are the replies to the chargesheets submitted by Inder Deo Singh and T. L. Sethia respectively on June 7, 1973. Inder Deo Singh, in short, pleaded that the allegations contained in the chargesheet were baseless and concocted; and as a matter of fact, he was on duty at the place of his duty throughout the first shift from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. and his alleged participation in the alleged incident was fictitious and motivated to harass him. The reply of T. L. Sethia was also to the same effect.

3. U. K. Jha, Personnel Officer, Kusunda Sub-Area was appointed the Enquiry Officer to hold the domestic enquiry. He held a joint enquiry against all the 15 delinquents on July 23, 1973, July 24, 1973, August 1, 1973, August 2, 1973, October 18, 1973 and November 17, 1973. The domestic enquiry proceedings are Ext. M-7. He submitted his enquiry report Ext. M-8 on December 23, 1973. U. K. Jha held that Inder Deo Singh, T. L. Sethia and Rajender Prasad Singh formed one group and the other delinquents formed a second group inasmuch as these belonging to the first group were guilty of misconduct of a serious nature, namely, assault while those belonging to the second group were not guilty of such a serious misconduct but of minor misconducts. He found all the misconducts established against each of the 15 delinquents with the exception that none of the mws found guilty of causing any damage to work in progress or to the property of the colliery. R. K. Singh, the Agent, passed the dismissal order Ext. W-5 in respect of Inder Deo Singh and Ext. M-6 in respect of T. L. Sethia and a separate dismissal order in respect of Rajender Prasad Singh on March 16, 1974. The remaining delinquents escaped lightly with the punishment of suspension only imposed upon them.

4. Rajendra Prasad Singh and 12 others submitted to the punishment but the General Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, espoused the cause of Inder Deo Singh and T. L. Sethia and raised an industrial dispute with the Bharat Coking Coal Limited to reinstate them with effect from their date of dismissal and to pay them full back wages with continuity of service but the Bharat Coking Coal Limited did not agree to it. The dispute was then raised before the A.L.C.(C) and his efforts also ended in failure and he submitted his failure report to the Central Government on December 18, 1974. Thereafter the Central Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act referred the following dispute, vide their Order No. L-20012/182/74-LR/II/DHIA, for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2 on April 2, 1975, namely,—

"Whether the management of Industry Colliery of Messrs Bharat Coking Coal Limited, Post Office Dhanisar, District Dhanbad, is justified in dismissing from work Sarva Shri Inderdeo Singh and T. L. Sethia, Trammer and Electrician respectively, with effect from the 16th March, 1974? If not, to what relief are the said workman entitled to and from which date?"

5. The reference was, however, subsequently received on transfer from Tribunal No. 2 this Tribunal on March 18, 1977 vide Order No. S-11025(I)/77-(i) passed by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, on February 22, 1977.

6. In response to the usual notices issued to the parties requiring them to file their respective written statements, the Director (Personnel), filed the written statement on behalf of the Bharat Coking Coal Limited and the General Secretary, Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, filed it on behalf of the Union. The Union also filed a rejoinder to the written statement of the Bharat Coking Coal Limited.

7. The Bharat Coking Coal Limited has pleaded that Inder Deo Singh, T. L. Sethia and several hundreds of workers gheraoed D. N. Mehra and Bhagwan Prasad and forced them to stand in the sun for hours together in order to extract immediate satisfaction of their demands and thereafter they forcibly took them on foot to the Sub-Area Office at Kusunda; and during the course of the incident, the said two workmen

also manhandled D. N. Mehra and Bhagwan Prasad; that proper charge sheets, according to the Certified Standing Orders, were served on them; that these two denied the charges; that U. K. Jha held the domestic enquiry on various dates; that the Management's witnesses were examined in the presence of the delinquents who were given full opportunity to cross-examine them and they actually cross-examined them also; that they were further given full opportunity to examine themselves also and to produce their own witnesses in defence and they examined several witnesses in defence; that the enquiry officer found them guilty of all the misconducts with which they stood charged with the exception of one; that the proceedings of the domestic enquiry were examined by the Manager of the Colliery and by the Sub-Area Manager and the General Manager and the General Manager approved the dismissal of these two and accordingly they were dismissed with effect from March 16, 1974; that no principles of natural justice were violated; that there was no victimisation; and that the punishment of dismissal was the only punishment justified in the circumstances of the case.

8. The Union has pleaded that there was bad blood between T. L. Sethia and the Personnel Officer of the Colliery in the matter of the vacation of a residential quarter; that Bharat Sharma, Assistant Secretary of the Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, is a relation of Inder Deo Singh and there was bad blood between Inder Deo Singh and the Management on account of the trade union activities of Bharat Sharma; that they were victimised because of the aforesaid facts; that victimisation will also appear from the facts that only a few were selected, including these two out of a large number of workmen, for domestic enquiry and punishment; that the order of dismissal is incompetent because it was not passed by the authority competent to pass such an order; that there are no Certified Standing Orders for the colliery and, therefore, they cannot be held guilty of any misconduct under the Standing Orders quoted; and that the domestic enquiry was highly perfunctory.

9. In their rejoinder, the Union has not raised any new pleas and has only reiterated the pleas already taken by it in the written statement.

10. The learned counsel for the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. did not raise any preliminary point that the domestic enquiry was fair and proper and straight away invited the Tribunal to exercise its powers under section 11A of the Industrial Disputes Act. The Management has examined MW-1 U. K. Jha, the Enquiry Officer, to prove the proceedings of the domestic enquiry and his report and some connected papers. No witnesses of the incident, however, were examined in the Tribunal. The two workmen examined two witnesses WW-1 Navadip Singh and WW-2 T. L. Sethia, both on the question of the fairness of the domestic enquiry and not in respect of the alleged incident. The material on which the matter has to be judged, therefore, remains practically the same, namely, the evidence recorded in the domestic enquiry.

11. In view of my finding given hereafter, it would not be necessary to decide the questions of victimisation and competency to pass the order of dismissal against the two workmen. However, I have no doubt that the Enquiry Officer was somewhat biased and his report suffers from several infirmities.

12. The evidence of D. N. Mehra, Bhagwan Prasad and Suresh Sharma was wholly completed on July 23 and the statement of S. K. Roy was partly recorded on July 23 and completed on July 24. U. K. Jha MW-1 has deposed that both Inderdeo Singh and T. L. Sethia were present throughout the domestic enquiry and it was wrong that the statements of the four witnesses were merely read over to them on subsequent dates. He insisted on saying that they were present on July 23 and 24 when the four witnesses were examined. The proceedings dated July 23 records the presence of 14 out of 15 delinquents, but there is no mention that Inderdeo Singh was present. True, the presence of T. L. Sethia is recorded and his signature also appears against his name but there is no doubt in my mind that his presence was fictitiously recorded and his signature was obtained on some subsequent date. Page 2 of the proceedings clearly shows that out of 15, only 3 viz. Elahi Bux, Ram Tiwan Pandey and Habib Mian were present and none else. Inderdeo Singh has signed the statements of the four witnesses but without giving a date under his signature, while T. L. Sethia has signed the statement of D. N. Mehra under date August

2. Again D. N. Mehra, Bhagwan Prasad and Suresh Sharma were cross-examined only by Elahi Bux, Ram Jiwan Pandey and Habib Mian who alone were present. There is a note on page 7 of the proceedings that the statement of D. N. Mehra was read over to those three only and they were asked to cross-examine him. Page 29 of the proceedings indicate that T. L. Sethia appeared for the first time on July 24. Inderdeo Singh was not present even on that date. He appeared for the first time on August 1, 1973. It appears that he had made a representation for the change of the venue of the inquiry but this was turned down on July 12, 1973 by letter Ext. W-2. He made a second representation again on July 20 and this was also turned down on July 25 by letter Ext. W-1 and he was asked to be present at the inquiry from August 1. There is thus documentary evidence to confirm the fact that all the four witnesses were examined in the absence of Inderdeo Singh and at least three were examined in the absence of T. L. Sethia. It is one of the salutary and cardinal principles of a domestic inquiry that the Management's witnesses should be examined in the presence of the delinquents, unless there is a refusal on the part of the delinquents to co-operate; but here, there was no refusal and there was only a request for the change of the venue. U. K. Jha could have waited for a few days more but he did not; and has indeed come forward to state that both the delinquents were present throughout. Secondly, his bias again appears from the fact that he did not cross-examine a single prosecution witness but cross-examined the defence witnesses Ram Das Prasad, Naval Kishore, Ram Briksha, Panchoo, Harihar Gope, Ram Jatan Singh, Narain Prasad, Surajdeo, Janardan Singh, Gulali Prasad, Marodhu Ram, Nawardip Singh, Ram Nihora Singh, Jugali Kishore, Karu Ram, Raja Ram Sah, Chaturi Chamar, Shankar Singh, Ram Bhajan, Ram Briksha Dusadh, Nirmal, Rajendra Singh, Razi Ahmed, Shyam Behari Singh, Durga Shankar, Munshi Singh, Chandra Shankar Singh, Prabhu Singh and Mukhtar Singh. I am not suggesting that the Inquiry Officer has no right to put questions by way of elucidation and even by way of cross-examination, but I would certainly like to observe that it should be even-handed and not tilted in favour of the Management and against the workmen. Thirdly even one of the delinquents who appeared as his own witness viz., Ram Jatan Singh was not spared from cross-examination. Fourthly, many of the delinquents who did not enter the witness-box themselves, were called for cross-examination by the Inquiry Officer himself and these are T. L. Sethia, Habib Mian, Ganesh Hajam, Ram Sewak Singh, Ram Saran Singh, Rabinder Tiwari, Lakhan Rabidas, J. N. Tiwari and Ram Lagan Singh. This was a wholly unusual procedure. Fifthly, he reproduced the statements of four Management's witnesses in great detail in his report but dismissed the statements of defence witnesses Ram Saran Singh, Ram Lakhan Pandey, J. N. Tiwari, Ram Lagan Singh, Ram Das Prasad, Naval Kishore, Ram Briksha Dusadh, Panchoo, Harihar Gope, Ram Jatan Singh and Elahi Bux in a summary manner. Sixthly, both Inderdeo Singh and T. L. Sethia had pleaded that they were present throughout at their respective places of duty from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. and were not present on the spot where the incident took place and were even paid full wages, but no attempt was made to call for Registers C and E and the pay-sheets to verify the facts, though he cross-examined practically all the defence witness to elicit information favourable to the Management. Seventhly, he did not even mention in his report the statements of Inderdeo Singh's witnesses Nawardip Singh, Ram Nihora Singh, Jugali Kishore and Chaturi Chamar although they were examined to prove his alibi. Lastly, he held four charges to be established although in respect of at least three, there was neither any specification in the charge-sheets nor any proof on the record. In short, U. N. Jha did not act fairly in the domestic enquiry.

13. His report also suffers from several infirmities. He has only given (a) a calendar of the evidence of the Management's witnesses in detail, (b) a calendar of the evidence of some (though not of all) defence witnesses in a summary manner and (c) his conclusion of guilt, without discussing the evidence of any, or giving his reasons why he believes one and disbelieves the other. He should have known that it is the imperative duty of an Inquiry Officer to undertake a critical survey of the evidence and give his reasons for his conclusions. He has, I regret to say, failed in his duty.

14. Ext. M-9 is the Certified Standing Order. The learned counsel for the two workmen has not admitted Ext. M-9 because of certain objections mentioned in his application dated

March 30, 1977. The reply to these objections are contained in the application of the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. dated April 6, 1977. Despite the denial of this document by the learned counsel for the union, I have marked it as an Exhibit because it is a true copy, certified by the Superintendent of the R.L.C.'s office, Dhanbad on April 16, 1968. The first objection of the learned counsel is that the word "company" purports to have been defined by Standing Order No. 1(b) but the actual definition has not been given to indicate the name of the company whose Certified Standing Order Ext. M-9 is. It appears that Ext. M-9 was Certified as the Standing Orders of 261 collieries and that is the reason why the word "company" has been left undefined in Standing Order No. 1(b). The list of the 261 companies is given in Schedule A to the Standing Orders and the name of the Industry/West Ema Colliery is mentioned at serial No. 66 in the Schedule and, therefore, there can be no doubt that Ext. M-9 is the Certified Standing Order of this colliery. The second objection is that the date of attestation of the Superintendent is April 16, 1968 but there is no indication as to when the original Standing Orders certified by the Certifying Officer were subsequently modified and by whom. This objection is also not well-founded in as much as at the top of Ext. M-9 there is a mention that the modifications were made by the Appellate Authority in Appeal No. 1 of 1950.

15. The two workmen, as will appear from the Chargesheets Ext. M-1 and M-2, were charged for breach or violation of Standing Order No. 29(5), 29(9), 29(18), 29(19) and 29(20). Standing Order No. 29 says that there are 20 kinds of misconduct. The misconduct in Standing Order No. 29(5) is, inter alia, riotous or disorderly behaviour. In my opinion, the alleged acts, if proved, will be safely covered by No. 29(5). No. 29(9) says that causing damage to work in progress or to property of the company, is a misconduct. There was no indication in the chargesheet as to what damage was caused to which work in progress or to which property or by whom, when and where. No evidence was also led during the course of the domestic enquiry to prove this charge and I have no hesitation in agreeing with the enquiry officer that this charge was not established. No. 29(18) says that leaving work without permission, is a misconduct. An employee is under an obligation not to absent himself from work without good cause during the time at which he is required to be at work. That being so, coming away from the place of work, without permission, is a misconduct. Not going to the place of duty at all, will amount to absenteeism and not leaving work. In order to leave work, one has first to join the shift, work for sometime, and then come away. It is not the case of the Management that Inderdeo Singh and T. L. Sethia had joined the shift and had then gone away, without permission. This charge was, therefore, not established. No. 29(19) says that any breach of the Mines Act, or any other Act, or of any rules or bye-laws thereunder, or of Standing Orders, is a misconduct. There was no specification in the chargesheet as to what section of the Mines Act or of any other Act or as to which rule/rules thereunder, these two workmen had committed a breach. Nor was there any specification as to what particular Standing Order was violated and shelter could not have been taken on the residuary No. 29(19). No. 29(20) says that any abetment of, or attempt at abetment of, any of the above acts of misconduct, will be a misconduct. These two workmen were not charged with any abetment or even with any attempted abetment and no evidence was led to prove any such abetment or attempted abetment and, therefore, this charge was not established. The result is that out of the 5 charges specified in the chargesheet, the Tribunal has to look only into the charge for violation of No. 29(5). The Inquiry Officer went wrong in coming to the conclusion that the charges under No. 29(18), No. 29(19) and 29(20) were established, though he was right in holding that the charge under No. 29(9) was not established.

16. An analysis of the chargesheets will show that these two workmen were guilty of (1) formation of an unlawful assembly alongwith others (2) wrongful restraint of D. N. Mehra and Bhagwan Prasad (3) wrongful confinement of D. N. Mehra and Bhagwan Prasad, (4) illegal gherao of D. N. Mehra and Bhagwan Prasad, (5) assault on Bhagwan Prasad by Inder Deo individually and assault on D. N. Mehra by Rajender Prasad Singh and T. L. Sethia, (6) dislocation of the production of the mine and (7) forcible taking of D. N. Mehra and Bhagwan Prasad from outside the office of the colliery to the Sub-Area at Kusunda on foot.

17. The domestic enquiry starting on July 23, 1973. On that date PW-1 D. N. Mehra, PW-2 Bhagwan Prasad and PW-3 Suresh Sharma were examined. PW-4 S. K. Roy was also examined but his examination continued on July 24, 1973 also. These are the only four witnesses examined by the Management in proof of the chargesheets.

18. One would at once like to know as to why, and for what reason, the incident took place? D. N. Mehra PW-1 has deposed that when he reached his office at about 8-30 a.m. on May 28, 1973, a crowd of workmen stopped his car and asked him to come out of it. Ganesh Hajam, one of the delinquents, opened the door of the car and D. N. Mehra came out and questioned the workmen as to the reason for their collection. Some one from the crowd then said that overtime allowance and P. S. bonus had not been paid to them for 2-3 months together, and unless D. N. Mehra passed an order for the payment, he will not be allowed to go away. D. N. Mehra explained to them that overtime allowance exceeding Rs. 50 in each case could be sanctioned only by the Sub-Area Manager and he had already forwarded the papers to him for sanction. Upon this, Ganesh Hajam said that Habib Mian, another delinquent, had approached him (D. N. Mehra) some days earlier for payment of overtime allowance and he had then told Habib Mian that he could litigate about it and obtain a verdict from the Dhanbad Court. D. N. Mehra told Ganesh Hajam that he had not said so to Habib Mian. At that stage Habib Mian came forward and alleged that he had so told. D. N. Mehra, when confronted with Habib Mian, told him that to the best of his recollection Habib Mian had not seen him earlier and he had not said anything to him; and in case he had said anything, he must have told him that if he had done overtime work he will be paid overtime allowance; and in case no such allowance was paid, it was open to him to approach the R.L.C. and he would surely get it by his order. In the meantime, Ram Lagan Singh and Elahi Bux, another two delinquents, came near D. N. Mehra and escorted him to the flight of steps outside the office and made him stand on the steps and there started firing him with questions about payment of P. S. Bonus, overtime allowance and about small repairs in the workmen's quarters. D. N. Mehra repeated to them what he had told the crowd earlier. Ram Lagan Singh and Elahi Bux then asked D. N. Mehra to call the Sub-Area Manager to explain why the payments were being delayed. At this stage, some workmen brought Bhagwan Prasad, the Personnel Officer, also and made him stand near him on the flight of steps. Elahi Bux then said that the colliery manager, one Kumar, should be allowed to go in his car to the Sub-Area Office and bring the Sub-Area Manager from there to the spot. Kumar left for the Sub-Area Office. After his departure, the workmen started making demands after demands. A little later, the Security Guards arrived in a Jeep. Seeing them arrive, the workmen started shouting that D. N. Mehra had called the Security Guards and they must be sent back. T. L. Sethia, one of the delinquents involved in the present reference, caught hold of D. N. Mehra by his hand and several other workmen pushed him from behind and in this manner he was taken to the Jeep of the Security Guards and then they (the Security Guards) returned to their camps. After their return, the workmen took D. N. Mehra and Bhagwan Prasad back to the steps and again made them stand over it. Elahi Bux then had a talk with the workmen and thereafter came near D. N. Mehra and asked him to answer as to when the P. S. Bonus and overtime will be paid to them, as to when the Dhowrah repairs would be made, and as to when the Co-operative Stores and the Fair Price Shop will be re-opened. D. N. Mehra told Elahi Bux that the demand for P. S. Bonus related to the time of the previous owner and he had referred that matter to the Managing Director and he alone was competent to take a decision regarding it. With regard to overtime, he told him that the overtime bill had been sent to the Sub-Area Manager and as soon as it was passed payment will be made. Regarding Dhowrah repairs, D. N. Mehra told him that he had fallen short of tiles, a supply of which was expected in 3 or 4 days and then the repair of roofs will gather momentum and will be over in the next week but other repairs will have to wait till such time as the supply of cement was received. He further told him that the consignment of cement was expected in 1 or 2 weeks and then those repairs will also be undertaken. With regard to the opening of Co-operative Store he told Elahi Bux that was the affair of the Committee and he had nothing to do with it. About Fair Price Shop, he told him that the workmen should make arrangement for its

re-opening and he will provide accommodation for the Shop. He has further stated that ultimately at the Sub-Area Office, when the Sub-Area Manager had assured the workmen that overtime will be paid in 2 or 3 days time, the crowd had dispersed peacefully and had even raised the slogan "Chatterjee Sahab Ki Jai". Chatterjee was the Sub-Area Manager. The next witness Bhagwan Prasad PW-2 was standing near the Motor Carriage about 8-15 a.m. on that date and was talking to K. B. Sinha, the Assistant Manager. After K. B. Sinha had left him, the delinquent J. N. Tiwari came and told him that he would not be allowed to go anywhere as a lot of workmen were standing. J. N. Tiwari also asked those standing there to surround Bhagwan Prasad, and told him that his gherao was only for the purpose of alluring O. N. Mehra to that place and as soon as the latter arrived, they will surround him, and let him (witness) go free. J. N. Tiwari further told him that the workmen had not been paid their P. S. Bonus and overtime for two months and they proposed to settle this matter with D. N. Mehra. The witness stood near the flight of steps leading to the office and entered into a talk with J. N. Tiwari. The delinquent Ram Sevak Singh was also present there. D. N. Mehra's car came within 5 minutes of this; and then a shout was raised that D. N. Mehra had arrived and all the workmen proceeded in that direction. J. N. Tiwari and Ram Sevak Singh then asked the witness to go anywhere he liked as they had nothing left to do with him, and what was left was dealing with D. N. Mehra. J. N. Tiwari and Ram Sevak Singh also went in the direction of D. N. Mehra's car. The witness went to the office of the colliery manager on the 1st floor to inform him about the incident. Both he and the Manager then came towards the office of D. N. Mehra as they wanted to telephone from there to the Sub-Area Manager. In the meantime, J. N. Tiwari came again and told the witness that he was wanted by D. N. Mehra and the witness went and found D. N. Mehra standing on the flight of the steps. He found the delinquents Elahi Bux, Ram Jivan Pandey, Ram Sevak Singh, Ram Sharan Singh and Ram Lagan Singh also standing near D. N. Mehra. In the meantime, someone made a demand for repairs, someone for opening the co-operative stores, someone for re-opening the Fair Price Shop and someone for overtime and P. S. Bonus payment. Elahi Bux and some others suggested that the Sub-Area Manager should be called so that the demands were settled and so long these were not settled, the witness and D. N. Mehra would not be allowed to leave the place. He then speaks of the arrival of the Security Guards and their dispersal and his and D. N. Mehra being re-escorted to the flight of steps from near the Jeep. He goes on to state that after they had been brought to the flight of steps, Elahi Bux, Ram Jivan Pandey, Lakhn Ravidas, Ram Saran Singh, Bindra Ojha, Habib Mian, Rabininder Tiwari and Ram Lagan Singh again repeated their demands. Ram Sevak Singh asked D. N. Mehra to give a reply to their demands. D. N. Mehra told them that he had not received the sanction for the payment of the overtime and that he will go to the Sub-Area Office to find out the position. Finally he stated that at the Sub-Area Office, the Sub-Area Manager gave an assurance that he will take a decision about the overtime as early as possible and then the crowd dispersed. PW-3 Suresh Sharma, Welfare Officer, has stated that when he reached the office in the morning, he found the colliery atmosphere tense and, therefore, he went towards the office of the Manager and Personnel Officer to find out the reasons for the same. He saw the Personnel Officer coming from the side of the colliery hospital and as soon as the Personnel Officer reached near the flight of steps he was surrounded by a large number of persons. There was a great up-roar. After an interval of 10 minutes D. N. Mehra's car was seen approaching and when it reached near the Workshop gate, the workmen surrounded his car. D. N. Mehra questioned them as to what it was all about, and then the workmen raised questions of P. S. Bonus payment, overtime payment and house repairs etc. Someone opened the door of the car and asked D. N. Mehra to come out. He came out of the car, and surrounded by the workmen, proceeded towards his office. He had hardly stepped on the 2nd or 3rd step of the flight of steps, when the workmen surrounded him. The witness wanted to go near D. N. Mehra and the Personnel Officer but the crowd did not permit him to do so. He then went to the office of the Manager on the first floor and the Manager phoned to the Sub-Area Manager and thereafter the Manager came down and informed the workmen that the Sub-Area Manager had said that overtime will be paid within a week. The crowd said that unless the Sub-Area Manager came to the spot himself and

confirmed this fact they would not leave Mehra and Bhagwan Prasad. The Manager then went away to the Sub-Area Office to bring the Sub-Area Manager. In the meantime, the Security Guards arrived in a Jeep and D. N. Mehra was taken there and asked to send back the Security Guards and after the Security Guards had departed, he and Bhagwan Prasad were brought back to the flight of steps. PW-4 S. K. Roy is another Welfare Officer. He deposed that he went to the office at about 8 a.m. and saw a crowd of workmen present inside the office of the Manager. The witness asked a workman about the reason for their collection and he was informed that it was all about non-payment of overtime. The witness sat down in his office room but after sometime he saw the crowd running down from the Manager's Office towards the gate. In the meantime, D. N. Mehra's car arrived and the crowd surrounded the car. The witness did not come from his office on the 1st floor to the ground floor and saw the incident from his office room itself. He could see D. N. Mehra getting down from his car and talking to the crowd. The witness then went to the Manager's Office and saw the Personnel Officer present in the Manager's Office. A workman came and took away the Personnel Officer. Thereafter, the witness saw D. N. Mehra and Bhagwan Prasad standing on the steps surrounded by the crowd. He also saw the Security Guards arrive in a Jeep. A little later, he saw the crowd going away towards the Sub-Area Office.

19. The above evidence shows, that a crowd was present outside the office building at 8-15 a.m. on May 28, 1973. The presence of 200-300 workmen at that time is not very surprising. It should be remembered that the 3rd shift ends at 8 a.m. and the 1st shift commences at 8 a.m. That being so, persons whose duty hours are over at 8 a.m. and also persons whose duty hours commence at 8 a.m. congregate in order to receive Cap Lamps or return Cap Lamps etc. I will not, therefore, attach much significance to the large number of persons. There were certainly a few whose P.S. Bonus and overtime allowance had not been paid for months together and they were keen for the early settlement of their claims. When D. N. Mehra arrived his car was stopped by the crowd and Ganesh Hajam asked him to come out and as soon as he came out, he was taken to the flight of steps and made to stand there. It is apparent to me that the crowd would not have, by use of force, stopped the car, and indeed, they must have signalled D. N. Mehra to stop it. Ganesh Hajam had even the courtesy to open the door of the car to let Mehra come out. I am not prepared to give credence to the story that Mehra was forcibly taken from the car and made to stand on flight of steps, as a measure of humiliation. The crowd wanted settlement of certain demands and for that it wanted Mehra to listen to their demands and give suitable reply to the same. Even Mehra admitted in cross-examination that Ram Lagan Singh and Elahi Bux told their colleagues that Mehra should be allowed to stand on the flight of steps so that the workmen could see him and press their demands before him. He also admitted that the workmen allowed him to go to the flight of steps and stop there. It is obvious to me that in a crowd of 200-300 persons that happened to be present on the spot at that juncture of time, Mehra would be lost; while the crowd wanted him to be prominent and that is the reason why while the crowd waited outside the office, Mehra was made to stand on a higher level so that there could be a proper talk and a proper reply. The purpose of the collection of the crowd was not unlawful. Some were there innocently, some were present in the course of their duties while preparing to go to their places of duty or while coming back from the places of their duty, and certainly there were others to press their demands. It is not disputed, and indeed, it is admitted by all the four prosecution witnesses that some out of those persons made a demand for payment of their overtime allowance, still some others made a demand for the payment of their outstanding P.S. Bonus, still some others put forward their grievances of leaking roofs and want of repairs, and still some others wanted the facilities of Co-operative Stores and Fair Price Shop. These were legitimate demands which the workmen had a right to make, and which it was the duty of D. N. Mehra to redress. They could look only to him, the highest officer in the colliery. It was, therefore, not an unlawful assembly in the sense in which it is commonly understood.

20. The next question is as to what transpired during the course of the incident on the spot. It is in the evidence of all the four management's witnesses that while talk was

going on between D. N. Mehra and the workmen, armed Security Guards arrived in a Jeep. The crowd at once became agitated on seeing armed personnel present. Possibly, it believed that the Security Guards had been purposely called to overawe them and possibly the situation may take a grave turn. Therefore, the crowd demanded that the Security Guards must be sent back and made to return to their camp. D. N. Mehra has stated, that the Security Guards arrived while arguments were continuing between him and the workmen regarding their demands. Seeing the Security Guards, the workmen started shouting that the witness had called them and it demanded that he should immediately send them back. D. N. Mehra has further stated that T. L. Sethia caught hold of his hand and some other pushed him from behind and in this manner they took him to the Security Guards and it is thus that the Security Guards left the place and returned to their camps. Bhagwan Prasad stated that when the Security Guards arrived, the situation took a grave turn and there was a fear that there may be a firing and the workmen became very agitated. Mahesh Prasad, a delinquent, came forward and delivered a lecture and demanded that the Security Guards must be removed or else there might be bloodshed. At this stage, T. L. Sethia caught hold of the hand of D. N. Mehra and dragged him towards the Jeep demanding upon him to send back the Security Guards. The mob was also pushing Mehra from behind. Bhagwan Prasad also went to the Jeep. While he was going, Rajender Prasad Singh gave him a helmet blow and Inder Deo Singh placed his leg on the leg of the witness, from behind. Bhagwan Prasad asked the Security Guards to go back and after their departure, the witness and Mehra were taken back to the flight of steps. Suresh Sharma has also deposed that the crowd became considerably agitated on seeing the Security Guards and some persons dragged Mehra to the jeep shouting that he had sent for them for the purpose of firing. Mehra then stood over the bonnet of the jeep and assured the crowd that he had not called them, and asked them to return to their camps and they accordingly returned. S. K. Roy has deposed that he had also seen the Security Guards arriving and then going away. It is again apparent that the intention of the crowd was, not to humiliate the two officers. Their intention was obvious that these officers alone were in a position to command the Security Guards to go back because the Guards were not amenable to the order of the workmen. The Guards had arrived in a jeep all of a sudden. Each one of them was armed with a firearm. A grave situation was likely to arise, and indeed it is admitted to be so by Bhagwan Prasad. The workmen wanted that situation not to arise. Mahesh Prasad made a lecture demanding their withdrawal. The crowd took the two officers to the Security Guards and asked them to order their withdrawal. They did so, and the Security Guard returned to their camps. It was for this purpose that these two officers were taken to the jeep and not for the purpose of humiliating them.

21. The next question is as to why these two officers were made to walk on foot to the Sub-Area Office. Did the idea for going there emanate from the crowd or did they catch the idea on a suggestion made by D. N. Mehra himself. It has been seen above that D. N. Mehra had told the crowd that he had already submitted the bill for overtime allowance and the papers concerning P.S. Bonus to the Sub-Area Office for the orders of the Sub-Area Manager and that these two matters were beyond his competence to finalize. D. N. Mehra has deposed that Elahi Bux asked him as to how long it would take to settle the P.S. Bonus and overtime payment matters. D. N. Mehra informed him that since some of the workmen had disconnected the telephone he was not in a position to find out the facts but he was prepared to go to the Sub-Area Office to ascertain the position regarding these two matters. Elahi Bux then explained the difficulty to his fellow workmen and said that if any one of them wanted to go to the Sub-Area Office, he could go with D. N. Mehra. The workmen said that they would not allow him to go and the Sub-Area Manager must himself be called. It should be remembered that the Colliery Manager had already gone in his car to the Sub-Area Office to bring the Sub-Area Manager but neither of them had come to the spot to finish the dispute. Elahi Bux, in the circumstances, according to D. N. Mehra, addressed his colleagues and said that there was no point in detaining these two officers when the Sub-Area Manager had not arrived. The workmen then said that all of them will go to the Sub-Area Office on foot and these two officers will also have to go with them on foot. D. N. Mehra has further stated that he and Bhagwan

Prasad had no option but to go on foot with the workmen to the Sub-Area Office. In cross-examination, D. N. Mehra admitted that he had thrown the suggestion that he would go to the Sub-Area Office to find out the position and if the workmen had any doubt about his bona fides, one or two of them could accompany him in his car to the Sub-Area Office. He also admitted that as soon as he made the suggestion all the workmen expressed a desire to accompany him and stipulated a condition that he would have to go with them not in the car but on foot. These two officers and the crowd then started for the Sub-Area Office on foot. On the way, the crowd shouted "Mehra Saheb Chor Hai. Chatterjee Saheb Chor Hai. Agar Hamko Dhanbad Kachari Jana parega to Mehra Saheb Ko Aspatal Bhej Denge." He has further stated that on arrival at the Sub-Area Office he and Bhagwan Prasad were asked to stand in the maidan in the sun and to call the Sub-Area Manager there. The Sub-Area Manager, according to him, however, refused to come and, therefore, some workmen went inside his office and had a talk with him. The rest of the evidence is hearsay. He then says that Ram Lagan came back from the Sub-Area Office and told the workmen that the Sub-Area Manager has promised to settle the matter in 3-4 days time and subsequently the Sub-Area Manager also came out and repeated the assurance and then the workmen dispersed. Bhagwan Prasad deposed that when Mehra was asked to give his reply with regard to the Union's demands, he said that it was not in his power to sanction the overtime Bill but he was prepared to go to the Sub-Area Office to find out the position and he would welcome 2 or 3 workmen to accompany him in his car. Elahi Bux then addressed the workmen to ascertain their reaction, and the workmen said that either the Sub-Area Manager must come there or else all would go on foot with Mehra and the witness; and these two officers had no option but to accompany them on foot. On the way the crowd raised the slogan "Gali Gali men Shor Hai, Chatterjee Saheb, Mehra Saheb Chor Hai." He has further deposed that on arrival at the Sub-Area Office, Ram Lagan Singh and a few others went to the Sub-Area Manager and the latter came out and assured the workmen that their claims will be settled soon. Suresh Sharma PW-3 deposed that the crowd demanded that the Sub-Area Manager should come to the spot and confirm early settlement of their claim or else it would not allow these two officers to leave the place. The colliery manager then went away to the Sub-Area Office. The crowd waited for about 1-1/2 hours but no one arrived. The witness also attempted to contact the Sub-Area Manager on telephone but could not establish contact. He has also stated that thereafter the crowd took these two officers on foot to the Sub-Area Office. S. K. Roy has only deposed that he had seen these two officers and the crowd going away and he had asked someone as to where they were going and was informed that they were going to the Sub-Area Office. It is apparent, therefore, that the suggestion of going to the Sub-Area Office emanated not from the crowd but from D. N. Mehra himself. The crowd had been waiting for the arrival of the Sub-Area Manager and when he did not arrive, D. N. Mehra undertook to go to the Sub-Area Office to find out the position and it is in that connection that he invited two or three persons to accompany him in his car. I see no reason to disbelieve this. He wanted an amicable settlement and in order to prove his bona fides he suggested 2-3 workmen to accompany him. There would have been no room for more in his car. Obviously, he could not ask the entire crowd to go with him in his car or several other cars to be arranged for them. It is the crowd which became unreasonable at this stage and pressed that all of them would go. It was open to them to go but they were unreasonable in making these officers also walk the distance between the spot and the Sub-Area Office.

22. Now, the last question is as to what part was actually played by Inder Deo Singh and T. L. Sethia in the incident. The management alleges that Inder Deo Singh pulled the leg of Bhagwan Prasad by his own leg from behind and T. L. Sethia caught hold of the hand of D. N. Mehra and in that manner took him to near the Security Guards and these acts on their part amount to physical assault for which the proper punishment would be dismissal. On the other hand, Inder Deo Singh and T. L. Sethia, in their replies to the charge-sheets, pleaded that they were not present on the spot and were at their respective places of duty throughout. The truth has to be found out between these two versions. D. N. Mehra deposed that T. L. Sethia caught hold of his hand and proceeded towards the Jeep, while still some others pushed him from

behind towards the Jeep. In the last portion of his evidence, he has stated that the persons who did Dhakka and Dhukki (Jostling and pushing) were Ganesh Hajam, Rajender Prasad Singh, T. L. Sethia and Inder Deo Singh. He has not assigned any specific part to Inder Deo Singh besides what has been narrated above. He does not say as to what Inder Deo Singh did and to whom. Possibly, he did not see him doing anything or Inder Deo Singh was not present on the scene at all. Bhagwan Prasad deposed that while he was being taken to the Jeep, Inder Deo Singh gave a push by his leg to his own leg from behind. He does not say that he did it deliberately. He admits that a crowd was pushing and it is difficult to imagine that he would look behind to find out as to who was doing that. Besides in the melee, if Inder Deo Singh was present, his leg might have come into contact with the leg of the witness purely by accident and not by deliberation. It is a matter of common experience that when a crowd is passing, anyone is likely to touch another one not by way of malice or deliberation but by pure chance or accident. Misconduct pre-supposes an element of mens rea. That element is lacking in the instant case. I am saying all this on the assumption that these two were present, although that is very doubtful. Inder Deo Singh has relied on Exts. W-5 and W-6 to prove that he was not present in the incident. Ext. W-5 is extract of Register Form E which shows that he worked in the first shift from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on May 28, 1973. Ext. W-6 is the payment sheet which shows that he worked on all the six days in the week commencing from May 27 and ending on June 2, and that he was paid wages for all the six days, including May 28, 1973. Ext. W-4 is establishment account which shows that T. L. Sethia did not work on six days in May, 1973 but these days are May 6, 13, 15, 16, 20 and 27 but he worked on other days, including May 28, and he was paid for all the days of work. Naval Kishore was examined as defence witness by T. L. Sethia in the domestic enquiry. He has deposed that both he and T. L. Sethia worked in the workshop on May 28, right upto 4 p.m. Navdip Singh is a Banksman. He deposed in the domestic enquiry that he and Inder Deo Singh worked together that day throughout and Inder Deo Singh did not leave his place of duty. Ram Nehora Singh deposed in the domestic enquiry that he worked with Inder Deo Singh upto 1 p.m. whereafter he went away to another place for duty and Inder Deo Singh was left behind. Jugal Kishore Singh and Chaturli Chamar also deposed that Inder Deo Singh worked throughout the first shift. It is true that it is not difficult to get witnesses to prove alibi. But it is difficult not to place reliance upon documents maintained by Bharat Coking Coal Limited itself which show that both T. L. Sethia and Inder Deo Singh had worked in the first shift from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. and were actually paid wages for that day. It may be that D. N. Mehra and Bhagwan Prasad did not know these two from before. The other two witnesses Suresh Sharma and S. K. Roy have not implicated these two workmen. They have not named them. In the circumstances, and specially when the burden lies on the management, it is doubtful if these two workmen had participated in the incident.

23. My award is that the management of Industry/West Ena Colliery was not justified in dismissing Inder Deo Singh and T. L. Sethia and they are entitled to reinstatement with effect from March 16, 1974 with continuity of service and full back wages.

K. B. SRIVASTAVA, Presiding Officer

[No. L-20012/182/74-LRII/DIHA]

S. H. S. IYER, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 अप्रैल, 1977

का० आ० 1418.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 88 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, और भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० का० आ० 239 तारीख 19 दिसम्बर, 1975 के अनुक्रम में उद्योग मंत्रालय (औद्योगिक विकास विभाग) की प्रेसिजन यू लास्ट फैक्टरी आगरा के स्थाई और अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रवर्तन से, 10 जनवरी, 1977 से 9 जनवरी, 1978 तक जिसमें वह दिन भी सम्मिलित है एक वर्ष की और अवधि के लिये छुट देती है।

2. पूर्वोक्त छूट की शर्तें निम्नलिखित हैं, अर्थात्:—

- (1) पूर्वोक्त कारखाना, जिसमें कर्मचारी नियोजित हैं, एक रजिस्टर रखेगा, जिसमें छूट प्राप्त कर्मचारियों के नाम और पदाभिधान दिखाये जायेंगे।
- (2) इस छूट के होते हुए भी, कर्मचारी उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन ऐसी प्रसूचियाँ प्राप्त करने रहेंगे, जिनको पाने के लिये वे इस अधिसूचना द्वारा दी गई छूट के प्रवृत्त होने की तारीख से पूर्व संवत् अधिदायी के आधार पर हकदार हो जाते;
- (3) छूट प्राप्त अवधि के लिये यदि कोई अधिदाय पहले ही किये जा चुके हों तो वे वापिस नहीं किये जायेंगे;
- (4) उक्त कारखाने का नियोजन, उम अधि की बाबत जिसके दौरान उस कारखाने पर उक्त अधिनियम प्रवर्तमान था (जिसे हमसे इसके पश्चात् 'उक्त अधि' कहा गया है), ऐसी विवरणियाँ ऐसे प्ररूप में और ऐसी विनिष्टियों सहित देगा जो कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (साधारण) विनियम, 1950 के अधीन उसे उक्त अधि की बाबत वेनी थी;
- (5) नियम द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 45 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन नियुक्त किया गया कोई निरीक्षक, या निगम का इस निमित्त प्राधिकृत कोई अन्य पदधारी,—
 - (i) धारा 44 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, उक्त अधि की बाबत दी गई किसी विवरणी की विनिष्टियों को सत्यापित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ; या
 - (ii) यह अधिनिश्चित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा (साधारण) विनियम, 1950 द्वारा यथाप्रेक्षित रजिस्टर और अभिलेख उक्त अधि के लिये रखे गये थे या नहीं; या
 - (iii) यह अधिनिश्चित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि कर्मचारी नियोजक द्वारा दिये गये उन फायदों को, जिसके प्रतिकूल-स्वरूप इस अधिसूचना के अधीन छूट दी जा रही है, नफ़ा और ख़तु रूप में पाने का हकदार बना हुआ है या नहीं; या
 - (iv) यह अधिनिश्चित करने के प्रयोजनार्थ कि उम अधि के दौरान, जब उक्त कारखाने के सम्बन्ध में अधिनियम के उपबन्ध प्रवृत्त थे, ऐसे किन्ही उपबन्धों का अनुपालन किया गया था या नहीं;

निम्नलिखित कार्य करने के लिये सशक्त होगा,—

- (क) प्रधान या अव्यवहित नियोजक से अपेक्षा करना कि वह उसे ऐसी जानकारी दे जिसे उपरोक्त निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी आवश्यक समझता है, या
- (ख) ऐसे प्रधान या अव्यवहित नियोजक के अधिभोगाधीन किसी कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिमर में किसी भी उचित समय पर प्रवेश करना और उक्त प्रधारी व्यक्ति से अपेक्षा करना कि वह व्यक्तियों के नियोजन और मजदूरी के सदाय से संबंधित ऐसी लेखा बहियाँ और अन्य दस्तावेज, ऐसे निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करे और उनकी परीक्षा करने दे, या उन्हें ऐसी जानकारी दे जिसे वे आवश्यक समझते हैं, या
- (ग) प्रधान या अव्यवहित नियोजक को, उसके अधिकर्ता या सेवक की या ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति को ऐसे कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय

या अन्य परिमरों में पाया जाए, या ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति की जिसके बारे में उक्त निरीक्षक या अन्य पदधारी के पास यह विश्वास करने का युक्तियुक्त कारण है कि वह कर्मचारी है, परीक्षा करना;

- (घ) ऐसे कारखाने, स्थापन, कार्यालय या अन्य परिमर में रखे गए किसी रजिस्टर, लेखाबही या अन्य दस्तावेज की नकल तैयार करना या उससे उद्धरण लेना।

व्यावहारिक आपन

इस मामले में पूर्वोक्त प्रभाव से छूट देने आवश्यक हो गई है, क्योंकि छूट देने के लिये सहायिदेशक, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम सिफारिश वेर से प्राप्त हुई थी। तथापि, यह प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि जिन परिस्थितियों में इस कारखाने के स्थाई और अस्थायी कर्मचारियों की आरम्भ में छूट दी गई थी वे अभी भी विद्यमान हैं और वे छूट के पात्र हैं। यह भी प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि पूर्वोक्त प्रभाव से छूट देने से किसी के हित पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

[सं० एस० 38014/13/75-एच० आई०]

New Delhi, the 25th April, 1977

S.O. 1418.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 88 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.O. 239 dated the 19th December, 1975, the Central Government hereby exempts the permanent and temporary employees of the Precision Shoe Lust Factory, Agra, belonging to the Ministry of Industry (Department of Industrial Development), from the operation of the said Act for a further period of one year with effect from the 10th January, 1977 upto and inclusive of the 9th January, 1978.

2. The above exemption is subject to the following conditions, namely:—

- (1) The aforesaid factory wherein the employees are employed shall maintain a register showing the names and designations of the exempted employees;
- (2) Notwithstanding this exemption, the employees shall continue to receive such benefits under the said Act to which they might have become entitled to on the basis of the contributions paid prior to the date from which exemption granted by this notification operates;
- (3) The contributions for the exempted period, if already paid, shall not be refunded;
- (4) The employer of the said factory shall submit in respect of the period during which that factory was subject to the operation of the said Act (hereinafter referred to as the said period), such returns in such form and containing such particulars as were due from it in respect of the said period under the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950;
- (5) Any inspector appointed by the Corporation under sub-section (1) of section 45 of the said Act, or other Official of the Corporation authorised in this behalf shall, for the purposes of —
 - (i) verifying the particulars contained in any return submitted under sub-section (1) of section 44 for the said period; or
 - (ii) ascertaining whether registers and records were maintained as required by the Employees' State Insurance (General) Regulations, 1950 for the said period; or

- (iii) ascertaining whether the employees continue to be entitled to benefits provided by the employer in cash and kind being benefits in consideration of which exemption is being granted under this notification ; or
- (iv) ascertaining whether any of the provisions of the Act had been complied with during the period when such provisions were in force in relation to the said factory.

be empowered to —

- (a) require the principal or immediate employer to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary ; or
- (b) enter any factory, establishment, office or other premises occupied by such principal or immediate employer at any reasonable time and require any person found incharge thereof to produce to such Inspector or other official and allow him to examine such accounts, books and other documents relating to the employment of persons and payment of wages or to furnish to him such information as he may consider necessary ; or
- (c) examine the principal or immediate employer, his agent or servant, or any person found in such factory, establishment, office or other premises, or any person whom the said Inspector or other official has reasonable cause to believe to have been an employee ; or
- (d) make copies of or take extracts from, any register, account book or other document maintained in such factory, establishment, office or other premises.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

It has become necessary to give retrospective effect to the exemption in this case, as the recommendation of the Director General, Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the grant of exemption was received late.

However, it is certified that the conditions under which the permanent and temporary employees of the factory were initially granted exemption still shall persist and they are eligible for exemption. It is also certified that the grant of exemption with retrospective effect will not affect the interest of any body adversely.

[No. S. 38014/13/75-HI]

नई दिल्ली, 28 अप्रैल, 1977

का० भा० 1419:—अन: केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स बी० एस० मेटल एण्ड स्टील वर्क्स, एस०/19, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, जालन्धर, नामक स्थापन से सम्बन्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किये जाने चाहिये;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 अक्टूबर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस०-35019(1)/77-पी० एफ०-2]

New Delhi, the 28th April, 1977

S.O. 1419.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs B. S. Metal and Steel Works, S/19, Industrial Area, Jalandhar, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of October, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(1)/77-PF.II]

का० भा० 1420—अन: केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स रुबचे (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, कोचीन-2 जिसमें रुबचे प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, महेशकुंज वल्लभ बंग क्रॉस रोड, लेन घटकपुर, मुम्बई नामक उसकी शाखा सम्मिलित है, नामक स्थापन से सम्बन्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिये;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस० 35019(11)/77-पी० एफ०-2]

S.O. 1420.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Rubche (Private) Limited Cochin-2 including its branch at Rubche Private Limited, Maheshkunj Vallabh Bangh Cross Road, Lane Ghatkapor, Bombay, have agreed that the provisions of the employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of December, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(11)/77-PF.II]

का० भा० 1421.—अन: केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स टेक्नोलोजिकल कन्सल्टेंट्स सेन्टर, जाकिर नगर, मथुरा रोड, फरीदाबाद नामक स्थापन से सम्बन्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिये;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 अक्टूबर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस० 35019(3)/77-पी० एफ०-2]

S.O. 1421.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Technological Consultants Centre, Zakir Nagar, Mathura Road, Faridabad, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of October, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(3)/77-P.F.II]

कां०आ० 1422.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स अम्बालाल मंगलदास एण्ड कम्पनी, मुभाय रोड, आनन्द, जिला कैरा नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस० 35019(20)/77-पी० एफ०-2]

S.O. 1422.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Ambalal Mangaldas and Company, Subhas Road, Anand, District Kaira, have agreed that the provisions of the 'Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of December, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(20)/77-PF.II]

कां०आ० 1423.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स अम्बलाल बिमरिंग इण्डस्ट्रीज (रजिस्ट्रीकृत), मर्कुर रोड, जालंधर नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 दिसम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस० 35019(2)/77-पी० एफ०-2]

S.O. 1423.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Allison Bearing Industries (Registered), Circular Road, Jullundur, have agreed that the provisions of the 'Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of December, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(2)/77-PF.II]

नई दिल्ली, 29 अप्रैल, 1977

कां०आ० 1424.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स कमल टेक्सटाइल इण्डस्ट्रीज, रोड सं० ए/2, प्लाट सं० 15, उद्योग नगर, उधना, जिला सूरत नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

22 GI/77-9

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 अगस्त, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस० 35019(41)/77-पी० एफ०-2]

New Delhi, the 29th April, 1977

S.O. 1424.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Kamal Textile Industries, Road No. A/2, Plot No. 15, Udyog Nagar, Udhna, District Surat, have agreed that the provisions of the 'Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of August, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(41)/77-PF.II]

कां०आ० 1425.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स वेस्ट बंगाल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स इण्डस्ट्रीज डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, 225/ई आचार्य जगदीश बोस रोड, कलकत्ता-20 नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 4 फरवरी, 1974 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस० 35017(14)/77-पी० एफ०-2(i)]

S.O. 1425.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs West Bengal Electronics Industries Development Corporation Limited, 225/E, Acharya Jagdish Bose Road, Calcutta-70020, have agreed that the provisions of the 'Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the fourth day of February, 1974.

[No. S. 35017(14)/77-PF.II(i)]

कां०आ० 1426.—केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, सम्बद्ध विषय में आवश्यक जांच करने के पश्चात् 15 मार्च, 1974 से मैसर्स वेस्ट बंगाल ऐसेन्सियल कामोडिटीज सप्लाय कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, 11/ए, मिर्जा गालिब स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता-16 नामक स्थापन को उक्त परन्तुक के प्रयोजनों के लिए विनिश्चित करती है।

[सं० 35017(12)/77-पी० एफ०-2(ii)]

S.O. 1426.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect from the fifteenth day of March, 1974, the establishment known as M/s West Bengal Essential Commodities Supply Corporation Limited, 11/A, Mirza Galib Street, Calcutta-16, for the purposes of the said proviso.

[No. S-35017(12)/77-PF.II (ii)]

कां०आ० 1427.—केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, सम्बद्ध विषय में आवश्यक जाँच करने के पश्चात् 4 फरवरी, 1974 से सैसर्स वेस्ट बंगाल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स इण्डस्ट्रीज डेवलपमेन्ट कारपोरेशन, 225/ई, आचार्य जगदीश बोस रोड, कलकत्ता-2 नामक स्थापन को उक्त परन्तुक के प्रयोजनों के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट करती है।

[सं० एस० 35017(14)/77-पी० एफ-2(ii)]

S.O. 1427.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect from the fourth day of February, 1974, the establishment known as Messrs West Bengal Electronics Industries Development Corporation, Limited, 225/E, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-20, for the purposes of the said proviso.

[No. S-35017(14)/77-PF.II (ii)]

कां०आ० 1428.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि सैसर्स गनेशा जिलास वीविंग कम्पनी, चिरक्कल, कन्नानोर-11, चिरक्कल गाँव, कन्नानोर तालुक नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 फरवरी, 1977 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस० 35019(56)/77-पी० एफ-2]

S.O. 1428.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Ganesha Vilas Weaving Company, Chirakkal, Cannanore-11, Chirakkal Village, Cannore Taluk, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act, to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of February, 1977.

[No. S. 35019(56)/77-PF.II]

कां०आ० 1429.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि सैसर्स सतना रोडवेज, 32-ए, रेवेन्द्र मल्लिक स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता-12 नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 अगस्त, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस० 35017(31)/76-पी० एफ-2]

S.O. 1429.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as M/s. Satna Roadways, 32-A, Debendra Mullick Street, Calcutta-12 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section (1) of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of August, 1976.

[No. S-35017(31)/76-PF.II]

कां०आ० 1430.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि सैसर्स साउथ इण्डिया प्रोड्यूस कम्पनी, ज्यू टाउन, कोचीन-2, मालन-चेरी ग्राम, कोचीन तालुक, एरनाकुलम जिला नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस० 35019(6)/77-पी० एफ-2]

S.O. 1430.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs South India Produce Company, Jew Town, Cochin-2, Maltan-cherry Village, Cochin Taluk, Ernakulam District, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of December, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(6)/77-PF.II]

कां०आ० 1431.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि सैसर्स फर्टीलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड, रामगुंडम, आन्ध्र प्रदेश नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 दिसम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस० 35019(5)/77-पी० एफ-2]

S.O. 1431.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, Ramgundam, Andhra Pradesh, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident

Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of December, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(5)/77-PF.II]

का० आ० 1432.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स रोटसील पैकेजिंग (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड 149- विट्ठल उद्योगनगर, बल्लभ विद्यानगर बाया आनन्द जिला कैरा नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस-35019 (8)/77-पी० एफ०-2]

S.O. 1432.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Rotaseal Packaging (Private) Limited, 149, Vikal Udhogynagar, Vallabh Vidhyanagar, Via Anand, District Kaira, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of December, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(8)/77-PF.II]

का० आ० 1423 —यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स ऊषा रोलिंग मिल्स, पेन्दुरथि, जिला विजय नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 अप्रैल, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस-35019 (57)/77-पी० एफ०-2]

S.O. 1433.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Usha Rolling Mills, Pendurthi, District Vizag, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of April, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(57)/77-PF.II]

का० आ० 1434.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स मालिक टेक्सटाइल्स पोस्ट भाषिस कहीरोड, कहीरोड ग्राम कन्ननोर तालुक, कन्ननोर जिला नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 जनवरी, 1977 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस-35019(12)/77-पी० एफ०-2]

S.O. 1434.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Mallika Textiles, Post Office Kahirole, Kahirole Village, Cannannore Taluk, Cannannore District, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of January, 1977.

[No. S. 35019(12)/77-PF.II]

का० आ० 1435.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स प्रशान्त टेक्सटाइल्स, नानी बेगमवाड़ी सलाबतपुर, सुरत नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 अगस्त, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस-35019(545)/76-पी० एफ०-2]

S.O. 1435.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Prasant Textile, Nani Begamwadi, Salabatpura, Surat, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of August, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(545)/76-PF.II]

का० आ० 1436 —यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स श्री इम्पला इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, इम्पला भवन, जुना रास्ता, आनन्द, जिला कैंडा नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस-35019(24)/77-पी० एफ०-2]

S.O. 1436.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Shri Impala Engineering Works, Impala Building, Juna Rasta, Anand, District Kaira, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of December, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(24)/77-PF. II]

का० आ० 1437.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसेज बजलाल पुरुषोत्तमदास 7-शम्भुनाथ मल्लिक लेन, कलकत्ता-7 नामक स्थापन से संबंधित नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 नवम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस-35017(4)/77-पी० एफ०-2]

S.O. 1437.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Brijlal Purushottamdas, 7, Sambhunath Mullick Lane, Calcutta-7, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of November, 1976.

[No. S. 35017(4)/77-PF. II]

का० आ० 1438.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसेज जगदीश इंजीनियर वर्क्स, स्टेशन रोड, आनन्द, जिला कैरा नामक स्थापन से संबंधित नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस-35019(23)/77-पी० एफ०-2]

S.O. 1438.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in rela-

tion to the establishment known as Messrs Jagdish Engineer Works, Station Road, Anand, District Kaira, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of December, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(23)/77-PF. II]

का० आ० 1439.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसेज श्री लक्ष्मी विजय भायरन एण्ड ब्राम फैक्ट्री बिन्दु सरोवर रोड, सिधपुर (उत्तरी गुजरात) नामक स्थापन से संबंधित नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस-35019(18)/77-पी० एफ०-2]

S.O. 1439.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Shree Laxmi Vijay Iron and Brass Factory, Bindu Sarovar Road, Sidhpur. (North Gujarat), have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of December, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(18)/77-PF. II]

का० आ० 1440.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसेज चमुन्डी एस्टेट मद्रपुर पोस्ट, उत्तर कुर्ग नामक स्थापन से संबंधित नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 नवम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस-35019(4)/77-पी० एफ०-2]

S.O. 1440.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Chamundi Estate, Madapur Post, North Coorg, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of November, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(4)/77-PF. II]

क्र० आ० 1441.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स श्री लाल जी पल्स मिल्स प्लॉट नं० 167 रोड सं० सी-1/15 विट्ठल उद्योग नगर, वल्लभ विद्यानगर तालुका आनन्द, जिला कैरा नामक स्थापन से संबद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहियें ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम०-35019(22)/77-पी० एफ०-2]

S.O. 1441.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Shri Lalaji Pulse Mills, Plot No. 167, Shed No. C-1/15, Vithal Udhyanagar, Vallabh Vidhyanagar, Taluk Anand, District Kaira, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of December, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(22)/77-PF. II]

क्र० आ० 1442.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स केतन टेक्स्टाइल नानी बेगमवाड़ी सलाबतपुरा सूरत नामक स्थापन से संबद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहियें ;

अतः अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 अगस्त, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम०-35019(525)/76-पी० एफ०-2]

S.O. 1442.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Ketan Textile, Nani Begamwadi, Salabatpura, Surat, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of August, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(525)/76-PF. II]

क्र० आ० 1443.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स गंकज आयरन वर्क्स रेशन रोड आनन्द जिला कैरा नामक स्थापन से संबद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध

अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहियें ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी

[सं० एम०-35019(9)/77-पी० एफ०-2]

S.O. 1443.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Pankaj Iron Works, Station Road, Anand, District Kaira, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of December, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(9)/77-PF. II]

क्र० आ० 1444.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स एम एण्ड पी इंजीनियरिंग प्रोडक्ट्स लिमिटेड, डाकघर नरेन्द्रपुर, जिला 24-परगना पश्चिमी बंगाल नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहियें ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 जून 1974 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम०-35017(9)/77-पी० एफ०-2(i)]

S.O. 1444.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs S and P Engineering Products Limited, Post Office Narendrapur, District 24-Parganas, West Bengal, have agreed that the provisions of the employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of June, 1974.

[No. S. 35017(9)/77-PF. II(i)]

क्र० आ० 1445.—केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, सम्बद्ध विषय में आवश्यक जांच करने के पश्चात् 30 जून, 1972 से मैसर्स चामुर्ची टी टेक्स्टाइल एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग प्रोडक्ट्स लिमिटेड, 4, इंडिया एक्सचेंज प्लेस कलकत्ता-1 नामक स्थापन को उक्त परन्तुक के प्रयोजनों के लिए विनिश्चित करती है।

[सं० एम०-35017(10)/77-पी० एफ०-2(ii)]

S.O. 1445.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the

Central Government, after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect from the thirtieth day of June, 1972 the establishment known as Messrs Chamurchi Tea Textile and Engineering Industries Limited 4, India Exchange Placc, Calcutta-1, for the purposes of the said proviso.

[No. S. 35017(10)/77-PF. II(ii)]

कां० 1446.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसेर्स एम०पी० (इंडिया) इन्टरप्राइज 153/2 ई० आचार्य प्रफुल्लचन्द्र रोड, कलकत्ता-8. नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिएं;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 जनवरी, 1973 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम० 35017(16)/77-पी०एफ०-2]

S.O. 1446.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs M.P. (India) Enterprise, 153/2E, Acharya Prafulla Chandra Road, Calcutta-6 have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty-first day of January, 1973.

[No. S. 35017/16/77-PF. II]

कां० 1447.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसेर्स टेक्नोवाल्वस, 1 चितपुर घाट लेन, कलकत्ता-2 नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिएं;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 दिसम्बर, 1975 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एस० 35017(17)/77-पी०एफ०-2]

S.O. 1447.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Tekno Valves, 1, Chitpur Ghat Lane, Calcutta-2, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of September, 1975.

[No. S. 35017/17/77-PF. II]

कां० 1448.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसेर्स वेस्ट बंगाल एनेल्मिक्ल कामोडिटीज सप्लाय कार्पोरेशन

लिमिटेड 11/ए, मिर्जागलिब स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता-16 नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिएं;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 15 मार्च, 1974 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम० 35017(12)/77-पी०एफ०-2(ii)]

S.O. 1448.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs West Bengal Essential Commodities Supply Corporation Limited, 11/A, Mirza Galib Street, Calcutta-700016, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said Act to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the fifteenth day of March, 1974.

[No. S. 35017(12)/77-PF-II(ii)]

कां० 1449.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसेर्स रन्धीर कुमार ईश्वरलाल प्लॉट नं० 1, क्रम सं० 33/2, सब जेल के पीछे खटोदा, सुरत, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिएं;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम० 35019(61)/77-पी०एफ०-2]

S.O. 1449.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in the relation to the establishment known as Messrs Randhir Kumar Ishwarlal, Plot No .1, S. No. 33/2, behind sub-jail, Khatodra, Surat, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty-first day of December, 1976.

[No. S. 35019/61/77-PF. II]

कां० 1450.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसेर्स कामुची टी टेक्स्टाइल एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, 4 इण्डिया एक्सचेंज प्लेस, कलकत्ता-1 नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिएं;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों द्वारा प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 30 जून, 1972 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एम० 35017(10)/77-पी०एफ० 2(i)]

S.O. 1450.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Chamurchi Tea Textile and Engineering Industries Limited, 4, India Exchange Place, Calcutta-I, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirtieth day of June, 1972.

[No. S. 35017(10)/77-PF. II(ii)]

का०आ० 1451—केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध, अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए, सम्बद्ध विषय में आवश्यक जांच करने के पश्चात् 1 जून, 1974 से मैसर्स एस० एण्ड पी० इंजीनियरिंग प्रोडक्ट्स लिमिटेड, डाकघर नरेंद्रपुर, जिला 24 परगना, पश्चिमी बंगाल नामक स्थापन को उक्त परन्तुक के प्रयोजनों के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट करती है।

[सं० एम० 35017(9)/77-पी०एफ० 2(ii)]

S.O. 1451.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect from the first day of June, 1974, the establishment known as Messrs. S and P Engineering Product Limited, Post Office Narendrapur, District 24-Pargana, West Bengal, for the purposes of the said proviso.

[No. S. 35017(9)/77-PF. II(ii)]

का०आ० 1452.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि भैरव श्री विजय लक्ष्मी सिल्क हाउस, 36, बाजार स्ट्रीट, सेलम-I नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिएं ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 अप्रैल 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम० 35019(27)/77-पी० एफ० 2]

S.O. 1452.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Sri Vijaya-lakshmi Silk House, 36, Bazar Street, Salem-I, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Gov-

ernment hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of April, 1976.

[No. S. 35019/27/77-PF. II]

का०आ० 1453.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स रमेश एन्टरप्राइजेज, पोस्ट बॉक्स सं० 192, मंगलोर-I नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिएं ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम० 35019(58)/77-पी०एफ० 2(i)]

S.O. 1453.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs. Ramesh Enterprises, Post Box No. 192, Mangalore-I, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty-first day of December, 1976.

[No. S. 35019/58/77-PF. II(ii)]

का०आ० 1454.—केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 6 के प्रथम परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, सम्बद्ध विषय में आवश्यक जांच करने के पश्चात् 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 से मैसर्स रमेश एन्टरप्राइजेज, पोस्ट बॉक्स सं० 192, मंगलोर-I नामक स्थापन को उक्त परन्तुक के प्रयोजनों के लिए विनिर्दिष्ट करती है।

[सं० एम० 35019(58)/77 पी०एफ० 2(ii)]

S.O. 1454.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to section 6 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government, after making necessary enquiry into the matter, hereby specifies with effect from the thirty-first day of December, 1976 the establishment known as Messrs Ramesh Enterprises, Post Box No. 192, Mangalore-I, for the purposes of the said proviso.

[No. S. 35019/58/77-PF. II(ii)]

का०आ० 1455.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स जे० बालासाई एण्ड कम्पनी 4, मुकुराम चेट्टी स्ट्रीट, मद्रास-I नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किये जाने चाहिएं ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 मई 1974 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम० 35019(329)/76-पी०एफ० 2]

S.O. 1455.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs J. Balabhaj and Company, 4, Sunkurama Chetty Street, Madras-I, including its branch at No. 260 N. S. C. Bose Road, Madras-I, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of May, 1974.

[No. S. 35019/329/76-PF. II]

कांअ० 1456.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स अमीन टैक्स्टाइल, शासीमार थिएटर के सामने दानी लिम्बदा, अहमदाबाद-22, नामक स्थापन में सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहियें ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है ।

यह अधिसूचना 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी ।

[सं० एम० 35019(32)/77-पी० एफ० 2]

S.O. 1456.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Amin Textile, Opposite Shalimar Theatre, Dani Limbda, Ahmedabad-22, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty-first day of December, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(32)/77-PF. II]

कांअ० 1457.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स जय प्रोसेसर्स, टगरा मिल कम्पाउण्ड, लक्ष्मी काटन मिल के सामने काम कारिया रोड, अहमदाबाद-22, नामक स्थापन में सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहियें-

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है ।

यह अधिसूचना 30 नवम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी ।

[सं० एम० 35019(15)/77-पी० एफ० 2]

S.O. 1457.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Jay Processors, Tagara Mill Compound, opposite Laxmi Cotton Mill Kamkaria Road, Ahmedabad-22, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirtieth day of November, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(15)/77-PF. II]

कांअ० 1458.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स जैकिशानदास आदित राम, प्लॉट नं० 1, एम नं० 33/2, सब जेल के पीछे, खटोद्रा, सुरत नामक स्थापन में सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहियें ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है ।

यह अधिसूचना 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी ।

[सं० एम० 35019(59)/77-पी० एफ० 2]

S.O. 1458.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as M/s. Jekishandas Aditram, Plot No. 1, S. No. 33/2, behind sub-jail, Khatodra, Surat have agreed that provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty-first day of December, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(59)/77-PF. II]

कांअ० 1459.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स विपचन्द एण्ड ब्रदर्स, मोल्लिश वर्क्स, धर्पोजिट दूधेश्वर वाटर टैंक, महाकाली रोड, अहमदाबाद-4, नामक स्थापन में सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहियें ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है ।

यह अधिसूचना 30 नवम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी ।

[सं० एम० 35019(16)/77-पी० एफ० 2]

S.O. 1459.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Virchand and Brothers Moulding Works, Opposite Dudheshwar Water Tank, Mahakali Road, Ahmedabad-4, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirtieth day of November, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(16)/77-PF. II]

कां० प्रा० 1460—यह, केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स नवयुग इन्डस्ट्रीज (रजिस्टर्ड), एम-24, इन्डस्ट्रियल एरिया, जलधर, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन का लागू किए जाने चाहिये,

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन का लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 नवम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम० 35019(25)/77-पी०एफ० 2]

S.O. 1460.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Navyug Industries (Registered), M-24, Industrial Area, Jullundur, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of November, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(25)/77-PF II]

कां० प्रा० 1461—यह, केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स स्वीन्स आयरन इंडिया लिमिटेड, हैदरगुदे, हैदराबाद, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिये;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन का लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 अगस्त, 1975 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम० 35019(55)/77-पी०एफ० 2]

S.O. 1461.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Sponge Iron India Limited, Hyderguda, Hyderabad, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of April, 1975.

[No. S. 35019(55)/77-PF III]

कां० प्रा० 1462—यह, केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स मुकुन्दराज सिन्स, शकपुर परगना, कोलियरे ग्राह, तेल्लिचैरी तालुका कन्नानूर जिला, केरल, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिये;

22 GI/77—10

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 जनवरी, 1977 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम० 35019(13)/77-पी०एफ० 2]

S.O. 1462.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Mukundraj Mills, Post Office Paral, Koliyare Village, Tellicherry Taluk, Cannannore, District, Kerala have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of January, 1977.

[No. S. 35019(13)/77-PF III]

कां० प्रा० 1463—यह, केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स रानी सिल्क मिल्स वरियानी दरवाजा के बाहर, फतकादावादी मूरत, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिये;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन का लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 30 नवम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम० 35019(549)/76-पी०एफ० 2]

S.O. 1463.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Rani Silk Mills Outside Variyana Darwaja, Fatakadawadi, Surat, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirtieth day of November, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(549)/76-PF. III]

कां० प्रा० 1464—यह, केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स अमीन मशीनरी इन्ड्रस्ट्रीज मैसूरुपैक्कारिंग कम्पनी, सी-1/12, बिरल उद्योग नगर, बी०बी० नगर तालुका धानन्द, जिला वीरग नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिये,

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एम-35019(21)/77-पी.एफ.-2]

S.O. 1464.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Amin Machinery Instruments Manufacturing Company C-1/12, Vithal Udhyanagar, V. V. Nagar, Taluka Anand, District Kaira, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty-first day of December, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(21)/77-PF-II]

कां.आं. 1465.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स जय इंडस्ट्रीज, रोड नं० 7/2, प्लट नं० 15, उद्योगनगर, उधना, जिला सुरत, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 अगस्त, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एम-35019(45)/77-पी.एफ.-2]

S.O. 1465.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Jay Industries, Road No. A/2, Plot No. 15, Udyognagar, Udhna, District Surat, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty-first day of August, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(45)/77-PF. II]

कां.आं. 1466.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स ललित मिल्क मिल्स, वरियावी दरवाजा के बाहर, फटेकाडावाडी, सुरत नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 30 नवम्बर, 1976 की प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. एम-35019(550)/76-पी.एफ.-2]

S.O. 1466.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Lalit Silk Mills, Outside Vairiyani Darwaja, Fatakadawadi, Surat, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirtieth day of November, 1976

[No. S. 35019(550)/76-PF. II]

कां.आं. 1467.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स जनरल फ्लूइड कंट्रोल्स, 102/10, सुप्रभात इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, बरियापुर गेट के बाहर, बार्दोलपुरा, अहमदाबाद-16, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. 35019(34)/77-पी.एफ.-2]

S.O. 1467.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs General Fluid Controls, 102/10, Suprabhat Industrial Estate, Out side Dariapur Gate, Bardolpura, Ahmedabad-16, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty-first day of December, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(34)/77-PF. II]

कां.आं. 1468.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स महेंद्र पल्प एंड पेपर मिल्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, 291, जी.आई.डी.सी. इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, सिल्वासा रोड, वापी, जिला बलसोर, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 का प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं. 35019(51)/77-पी.एफ.-2]

S.O. 1468.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Mahendra Pulp and Paper Mills (Private) Limited, 291, G.I.D.C. Industrial Estate, Silvasa Road, Vapi, District Balsar, have agreed that

the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty-first day of December, 1976

[No. S. 35019(51)/77-PF. II]

का० आ० 1469.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स स्वस्तिक इंडस्ट्रीज, रोड नं० ए/2, प्लॉट नं० 15, उद्योगनगर, उधना, जिला सूरत, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 अगस्त, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम-35019(50)/77-पी०एफ०-2]

S.O. 1469.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Swastik Industries, Road No. A/2, Plot No. 15, Udyognagar, Udhna, District Surat, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty-first day of August, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(50)/77-PF. II]

का० आ० 1470.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स डेकन मिनरल ग्राइन्डिंग मिल्स, एरगुड्डा, मनाथनगर तैदराबाद, 18, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 नवम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम-35019(54)/77-पी०एफ०-2]

S.O. 1470.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Deccan Mineral Grinding Mills, Eragadda, Sanathnagar, Hyderabad-18, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of November, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(54)/77-PF. II]

का० आ० 1471.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स डायमण्ड टेक्स्टाइल इंडस्ट्रीज, रोड नं० ए/2, प्लॉट नं० 15, उद्योगनगर, उधना, जिला सूरत, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 अगस्त, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम-35019(42)/77-पी०एफ०-2]

S.O. 1471.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Diamond Textile Industries, Road No. A/2, Plot No. 15, Udyognagar, Udhna, District, Surat, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty-first day of August, 1976.

[No. S. 35019(42)/77-PF. II]

का० आ० 1472.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मैसर्स विराम टेक्स्टाइल्स, उद्योगनगर, उधना, जिला सूरत, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए ;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 30 सितम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[सं० एम-35019(48)/77-पी०एफ०-2]

S.O. 1472.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Viram Textiles, Udyognagar, Udhna, District Surat, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirtieth day of September, 1976

[No S 35019(48)/77-PF II]

का० आ० 1473 —यत् केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मेसर्स विनय टेक्स्टाइल्स उद्योगनगर, उधना, जिला सुरत, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए,

अतः, अद्य, उक्त अधिनियम का धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियाँ का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 30 सितम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[स० एस-35019(49)/77-पी०एफ०-2]

S.O. 1473 —Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Vinay Textiles, Udyognagar, Udhna, District Surat, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirtieth day of September, 1976

[No. S 35019(49)/77-PF. II]

का० आ० 1474 —यत् केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है, कि मेसर्स मगदूट टेक्स्टाइल्स इन्डस्ट्रीज राउ स० ए/2, प्लॉट न० 15 उद्योगनगर, उधना, जिला सुरत, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए,

अतः, अद्य, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियाँ का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 31 अगस्त, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[स० एस-35019(40)/77-पी०एफ०-2]

S.O. 1474 —Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs Megdoot Textile Industries, Road No. A/2, Plot No. 15, Udyognagar, Udhna, District Surat, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the thirty first day of August, 1976

[No. S. 35019(40)/77-PF. II]

का० आ० 1475 —यत् केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि मेसर्स द नेशनल ऑटो इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, जी० टी० रोड, पुराना बस स्टैंड, गुन्टर, नामक स्थापन से सम्बद्ध नियोजक और कर्मचारियों की बहुसंख्या इस बात पर सहमत हो गई है कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू किए जाने चाहिए,

अतः, अद्य, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियाँ का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्ध उक्त स्थापन को लागू करती है।

यह अधिसूचना 1 नवम्बर, 1976 को प्रवृत्त हुई समझी जाएगी।

[स० एस-35019(53)/77-पी०एफ०-2]

एस० एस० सुहस्रनामान, उप सचिव

S.O. 1475—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of the employees in relation to the establishment known as Messrs The National Auto Engineering Works, G. T. Road, Old Bus Stand, Gunter, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), should be made applicable to the said establishment.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said establishment.

This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of November, 1976

[No. S. 35019(53)/77-PF. II]

S. S. SAHASRANAMAN, Dy Secy

New Delhi, the 26th April, 1977

S.O. 1476—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Birsinghpur Colliery of Coal Mines Authority Limited, Post Office Birsinghpur and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 23rd April, 1977.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL—
CUM-1 ABOUT COURT, JABALPUR (M.P.)

Case Ref No CGIT/LC(D)(10)/1975

PARTIES.

Employers in relation to the management of Birsinghpur Colliery of Coal Mines Authority Limited, Post Office Birsinghpur, District Shahdol (Madhya Pradesh) and their workman Shri Harbans Singh, Office Superintendent, P.O. Birsinghpur Colliery, District Shahdol (M.P.).

APPEARANCES :

For Management—Shri P. S. Nair, Advocate.

For Workman—S/Shri I. N. Malhotra & Mahendru, Advocates

INDUSTRY : Coal Mines DISTRICT : Shahdol (M.P.)

Dated : April 16, 1977

AWARD

This is a reference made by the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. 1-22012/21/74-1 RH dated 26th February, 1975 forwarding the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal :

"Whether the action of the management of Birsinghpur Colliery of Coal Mines Authority Limited Post Office Birsinghpur District Shahdol, in retiring Shri Harbans Singh, Office Superintendent of Birsinghpur

Colliery with effect from 7th November, 1973 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?"

2 It is not disputed that Shri Harbans Singh was Office Superintendent with the erstwhile owner of the Birsinghpur Colliery when it was taken over at the time of nationalisation. He was drawing more than Rs. 500 as his salary when he was made to retire on the aforesaid date. At the time of nationalisation he was treated as a workman and his services continued without screening etc. which was done in the case of officers. Vide letter No. CMA/SOHG/GM/GPO/3/BRS/12042 dated 19/21st August, 1973 the management gave him a notice that he was retired in the month of October 1973 on attaining the age of 58 years. Shri Harbans Singh made a representation against it alleging that he could not be retired unless he attained the age of 60 years. On 5th July, 1973 a notice was issued introducing the age of retirement as 60 years for all the workmen in the colliery. The Standing Orders of the erstwhile owner had not fixed any age of retirement.

3 On 22nd October, 1973 Shri Harbans Singh proceeded on sanctioned leave till 31st November, 1973. During this leave vide letter No. CMH/SOHG/GM/GPO/21188 Dated 26th October, 1973 Shri Harbans Singh was ordered to retire with effect from 31st October, 1973 and that letter was served on Shri Harbans Singh on 5th November, 1973 when he joined the duties after the expiry of his leave.

4 The management asserted that Shri Harbans Singh was not a workman hence the reference at his instance was not maintainable. A preliminary issue on this point was framed and the objection of the management in this respect was ruled out vide order dated 5.1.1977. It was held that Shri Harbans Singh was a workman within the meaning of Section 2(s) of the Industrial Disputes Act.

5 The case of the workman is that the order of retirement passed against him was illegal. Firstly because he completed 58 years on 31st December, 1973. The notice which sought to retire him with effect from 31st October, 1973 was therefore illegal. Secondly he could not be retired till he attained the age of 60 years on 31st December, 1975 specially in view of the circular of the management according to which it was notified that the workmen in the colliery would retire on attaining the age of 60 years. Thirdly the order of retirement was illegal because it was served upon the workman on 5th November, 1973 seeking to retire him with retrospective effect from 31st October, 1973. He claims reinstatement and consequently the back wages and other benefits.

6 The management's case is that the Circular fixing 60 years as the age of superannuation was not applicable to Shri Harbans Singh because he was not a workman. Normally age of retirement should be 58 years and secondly he was ordered to retire on attaining that age. The service of the order on 5th November, 1973 retiring him from 31st October, 1973 created no illegality. The order of retirement did not amount to termination and Shri Harbans Singh was not entitled to the benefits claimed by him.

7 Having decided the preliminary question that Shri Harbans Singh was a workman (vide order dated 5.1.77 passed separately), there remains no strength in the plea of the management that the circular fixing the age of retirement as 60 years issued in July, 1973 i.e. before the actual date of retirement of Shri Harbans Singh was not applicable to him. Shri Harbans Singh has claimed that he is governed by that circular and otherwise also he has pleaded that he could not be retired before attaining the age of 60 years, hence it now becomes almost an admitted case. Shri Harbans Singh seeks protection of that circular which fixed the age of retirement as 60 years in July, 1977. Management cannot go behind it and as that circular is applicable to all workmen in the colliery even according to the pleadings of the management, it ipso facto applies to the case of Shri Harbans Singh. Under the circumstances an order forcing him to retire prior to his attaining the age of 60 years was not a valid order in view of the service conditions specified by that circular. In view of this settled position vis-à-vis management's plea and by which it is bound there is no need to decide the other points raised regarding the validity of the order of retirement which was served upon Shri Harbans Singh on 5th November,

1973 directing him to retire him with retrospective effect from 31st October, 1973 when he was already enjoying the sanctioned leave upto 2nd November, 1973.

8 The next question is as to what should have been his actual date of retirement. According to the management and according to the order of retirement Ex. W/4 produced by the workman himself he attained the age of 58 years on 31st October, 1973. This means that he would have attained the age of 60 years on 31st October, 1975. Shri Harbans Singh did raise a plea that he would attain the age of 60 years on 31st December, 1975 but that plea was not substantiated by any evidence. The workman examined himself for proving his date of birth but that oral evidence has no value. He should have got the registers produced for showing that his date of birth did not fall in October. He has produced no other documentary evidence in this respect and there is no reason to disbelieve the order which conveys that his date of birth according to the records available with the management showed that he completed the age of superannuation of 60 years on 31st October, 1975. It is, therefore, held that Shri Harbans Singh should be deemed to have continued in service, the order of retirement in October, 1973 being illegal and should have retired on 31st October, 1975.

9 Further the management shall pay his pay and other emoluments for the period between 31st October, 1973 to 31st October, 1975. He shall not be entitled to any amount by way of retrenchment compensation or notice pay as there is no question of retrenchment in the above circumstances. The bonus for the period shall also be paid to him and so will be the case with the Provident Fund contributions. As he has not been able to prove that as per his service conditions he was entitled to Railway fare for self and the family on his retirement for going upto Delhi, the claim for Rs. 396 as rail fare and for Rs. 250 as freight for the transport of luggage on retirement would not be admissible to him. The management shall pay Rs. 100 as costs to the workman. Award is given accordingly.

10 This award shall dispose of the application (L.C. Case No. 3/1974) of the workman moved under Section 32-C(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act claiming the aforesaid benefits. A copy of it be placed on the record of that file.

S. N. JOHRI Presiding Officer

16.4.1977

[No. L 22012(21)/74 I.R.II/D.IV(B)]

SO 1477—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur in the matter of application filed by Shri Harbans Singh, Office Superintendent, Birsinghpur Colliery, District Shahdol (Madhya Pradesh) under Section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 which was received by the Central Government on 23rd April, 1977.

**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL—
CUM LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR (M.P.)**

Case No. CGIT/LC(A)(1)/1975

Under Sec. 33A I.D. Act

PARTIES

Shri Harbans Singh, Office Superintendent, Birsinghpur Colliery, P.O. Birsinghpur Pali, District Shahdol (M.P.)
Complainant

Versus

The Manager, Coal Mines Authority Ltd. Birsinghpur Pali, District Shahdol (M.P.) and others
Opposite Parties

APPEARANCES

For Complainant—S/Shri I. N. Malhotra & Mahendru, Advocates

For Opposite Parties—Shri P. S. Nair, Advocate

INDUSTRY—Coal Mines **DISTRICT**—Shahdol (M.P.)

Dated April 16, 1977

AWARD

This is a Complaint filed by Shri Harbans Singh under Section 33A of Industrial Disputes Act that his terms and

conditions of service were changed to his disadvantage with effect from 1-11-1974 during the pendency of his application Under Section 33-C(2) before this Court.

2. It is not disputed that Shri Harbans Singh was living in a quarter of the Company. He was enjoying free coal, electric and water supply. He was made to retire which order he challenged as illegal and filed an application under Section 33-C(2) for computation of benefits and wages etc. for the period between the date of his actual retirement at 58 years of age and the date on which he should have been retired on attaining the age of superannuation of 60 years. When this application was pending the management discontinued the supply of coal, disconnected the electric and tape connections on 1-11-1974.

3. The management challenged the maintainability of the Complaint on two grounds. Firstly on the ground that Shri Harbans Singh was not a workman. This point was decided against the management and its objection in this respect was ruled out vide this Court's Order dated 5-1-77.

4. Secondly it is argued that the Complaint is not maintainable because with the termination of contract of service the obligations to supply free coal etc. came to an end and thus discontinuance of such free supply was not a change in terms and conditions of service as contemplated by Sec. 33(2)(a) of the Industrial Disputes Act. This point has its own force.

5. According to Clause (a) of Sub-section (2) of Sec. 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, express of implied terms of the contract of service as applicable to the workman immediately before the commencement of such proceedings shall not be altered to his disadvantage. On a very plain reading of this Sub-section it is clear that Clause (a) thereof does not apply to the cases of terminations of service where the contract of service itself has come to an end. The contract of service including the terms thereof comes to an end with the retirement of a workman whether such retirement is legal or not. Hence after such retirement the Company did not remain under any obligation to supply free coal, electricity and water. There remained no enforceable agreement in existence under which the Company could be compelled to fulfil these obligations. The fact that for about a year the supply continued could not create any right in the workman in that respect. Perhaps it was out of decency and on compassionate grounds that immediate action to withdraw these facilities was not taken. Thus on 1-11-1974, when in fact they should have been withdrawn on the date of factual retirement i.e. 31-10-73, the workmen enjoyed no right to those facilities. Nor he enjoyed any such right on the day on which application under Section 33-C(2) was filed by him.

6. I may take notice of the fact that retirement order was subsequently challenged under a reference. That reference and the said application under Section 33-C(2) have been decided today and the order of retirement has been held to be invalid. Workman has been ordered to be reinstated with back wages etc. till 31-10-1975. However, that order has no relevance to an application under Section 33-A which is meant only for safe guarding the interest of workman during the pendency of such proceedings. Such application need not wait for the result in such pending proceedings. Therefore, the result of such proceedings, whether they terminate in favour or against the workman, has no relevance for the decision of the Complaint under Section 33-A.

7. It follows that the fiction raised by the Courts that where termination is held to be illegal the workman would be deemed to have continued in service and the service contract would be deemed to have subsisted throughout, is of no help to a complaint under Section 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act. It cannot be argued that as the termination was held illegal the contract of service would be deemed to have survived the retirement order and the stoppage of such supply under the terms of the said contract contravened the provisions of Section 33(2)(a) of the Industrial Disputes Act. Firstly the fictional situation has its limitations with respect to the purpose for which it is created and its application cannot be extended. Secondly it will give rise to a very anomalous situation in as much as the management would be required to continue to pay wages etc. and extend all facilities or benefits to all retired, retrenched or dismissed workmen till they continue to challenge the order. And suppose ultimately that order is held valid how will it be possible for the man-

agement to recover back all such payments made in cash or in the shape of other benefits. Such an interpretation would cause an unconceivable hardship on the industry. I am, therefore, of the view that Section 33(2)(a) conceives that factually as distinguished from notionally, the terms of the contract should subsist only then the management would be debarred from tempering with them. If the contract of service itself comes to an end with the passage of an order of retirement or termination etc., the workman loses the protection of Section 33(2)(a) howsoever illegal or irregular that order of termination etc. might be.

8. For the reasons stated above this application is, therefore, not maintainable hence it is dismissed. Award is given accordingly.

S. N. JOHRI, Presiding Officer
16-4-1977.

[No. I-22014(1)/77-D.IV(B)]

S.O. 1478.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Coal Mines Authority Limited, Parasia and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25th April, 1977.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL—
CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR (M.P.)

Case No. CGIT/LC(B)(36)/1975

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Coal Mines Authority Limited, Parasia, in relation to their East Donger Chickli Colliery and their workman, Shri Mahabub Beg, S/o A. Sakur, Ex-Chowkidar of East Donger Chickli Colliery, Post Office Parasia, District Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh).

APPEARANCES :

For Workman—Shri Gulab Gupta, Advocate.

For Management—Shri P. S. Nair, Advocate.

INDUSTRY : Coal Mines **DISTRICT :** Chhindwara (M.P.)
AWARD

Dated : April 20, 1977

This is a reference made by the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour vide its order No. L-22012/3/75-D. III. A/B Dated 7th June, 1975 for the adjudication of the following dispute by this Tribunal :—

"Whether the management of Coal Mines Authority Limited, Parasia in relation to their East Donger Chickli Colliery are justified in terminating the services of Shri Mahabub Beg, Chowkidar of East Donger Chickli Colliery with effect from 18th October, 1973? If not, to what relief is the said workman entitled?"

2. It is not disputed that on 27th December, 1972 District Magistrate, Chhindwara, Shri B. K. Taimini, passed an order of extermment against the workman, Mahabub Beg, under M.P. Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1965 (Criminal Case No. 2 of 1972). Mahabub Beg was at that time employed as a Chowkidar in East Donger Chickli Colliery. The order of extermment passed by the District Magistrate reads as follows :—

"I find that there is ample evidence on record to proceed against the N. A. Seikh Mahaboob u/s. 4 of M. P. Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1965. The prosecution has been able to prove its case beyond all reasonable doubts that the movements and acts of the N. A. are causing or calculate to cause alarm, danger or harm to the person or property of the residents of that area. Had this been reported by one person in a short period, it could have been construed as a case of law and order but his all unlawful

justices involving several persons spread over a long period including when the proceedings were sub-judice goes to show that the N. A. is causing alarm, danger or harm to the person or property and is detrimental to the maintenance of public order."

With this finding the District Magistrate ordered exherment of Seikh Mahabub not only from his own district of Chhindwara but also from the adjoining districts of Seoni, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad and Betul for a period of one year. He was given seven days time for removing himself from these areas. On the basis of this order the workman moved an application the same day through the Union M.P. Rashtriya Kowala Khadan Mazdoor Sangh praying for one year's leave because of the exherment order. That application was rejected.

3. Thereafter Mahabub Beg was granted leave from 15-1-1973 to 16-3-1973 as is clear from the stand taken before the Conciliation Officer. After that it is not disputed in the pleadings that leave was granted to him from 3rd March to 5th March, 1973. After the expiry of that leave i.e. from 6th March, 1973 Mahabub Beg remained absent from duty as he had gone out of the districts from which he had been exhermented. Ultimately on 18-10-1973 the order of termination was passed saying that this long absence without information resulted in automatic termination of the service vide Clause 19 of the Standing Orders. A copy of this order was sent to Mahabub Beg at his residential address. However, he says that he learnt about it only when he came to Donger Chickli Colliery. He was not taken back on duty and therefore he raised a dispute before the Assistant Labour Commissioner where the conciliation failed and consequently this reference was made.

4. The case of Mahabub Beg is that he went to his village on sanctioned leave and fell ill there. He therefore informed the management on 8-3-1973 and also sent a medical certificate that he was seriously suffering from Tuberculosis, hence he would not be able to attend. When he was cured of the ailment he came and wanted to join back his duty but he was informed of the automatic termination as well as of the order that was passed on 18-10-1973. The termination was not legal as Clause 19 of the Standing Orders did not apply to the facts and circumstances of the case. It was mala fide, amounted to victimization and harassment to the employee.

5. The management challenged the validity of the reference saying that as termination was automatic and not as a result of any positive action of the management Sec. 2A of the Industrial Disputes Act did not apply and therefore Mahabub Beg was not competent to raise any such industrial dispute. Section 2A of the Industrial Disputes Act is applicable only when the termination etc. is done by the employer and not when there is an automatic termination as in the present case. As Mahabub Beg was not competent to raise the dispute and the dispute has not been raised by any Union there never came into existence any industrial dispute for which a reference could be made. Moreover it is alleged that as the workman did not raise any dispute with the management any time before the reference no industrial dispute came into existence. Raising a dispute for the first time before the Assistant Labour Commissioner will not give it a character of industrial dispute. For this reason also the reference is without jurisdiction. On facts, it is alleged that Mahabub Beg had in fact gone away because of the exherment order. It is incorrect to say that he was ill. He never informed the management as required by Cl. 19 of the Standing Orders and his long absence for more than 30 days resulted in the automatic termination of his service. A formal order to that effect was passed on 18-10-1973 which only recorded the fact of automatic termination. Later on, another plea was introduced by way of amendment saying that in any case he overstayed his sanctioned leave, did not return within 10 days of the expiry of the same and did not explain to the satisfaction of the Manager his inability to return on the expiry of his leave hence even though the order of termination did not place reliance on Cl. 10 of the Standing Orders still that order had its own effects and the workman lost his lien on the post which meant the cessation of service. A plea of loss of confidence because of the character and conduct of Mahabub Beg has also been taken and it is alleged that Mahabub Beg is running a regular hotel of tea and snacks near the incline of East Donger Chickli Colliery from January, 1974 and earning

about Rs. 20 to 25 per day. He is unauthorisedly occupying the premises of the Colliery and for all these reasons back wages cannot be awarded to him.

6. The workman stated in para 2 of the written statement that he raised the dispute directly with the management in November 1973 when he came back after his long illness. He submitted an application with a medical certificate but the management refused to consider the same. He had to approach the Assistant Labour Commissioner. The management's case is that no such dispute was directly raised before it. However, Mahabub Beg did state on oath as W.W.2 that such an application was moved in November, 1973 with a medical certificate. The statement remains unrebutted and there is no reason to disbelieve Mahabub Beg on this point. Hence it is proved that dispute had been directly raised with the management. It is perhaps because of this factual situation that learned Council for the management preferred to ignore this point in his arguments.

7. In any case it is the admitted position that the dispute had been raised before the Assistant Labour Commissioner where the management participated in the conciliation proceedings without saying that no dispute was directly raised by the workman before the management. In such a situation an industrial dispute would be deemed to have come into existence before the reference. It was so held in Good Year India Ltd. Vs. Industrial Tribunal Rajasthan (AIR 1969) (Raj) and Hindustan Steel Ltd. Vs. State of West Bengal (1976) 33 FLR 1 Calcutta. Though Delhi High Court has taken a different view but I am inclined to follow the reasoning of the other two High Courts specially because Delhi High Court fails to take into consideration that even an apprehended dispute could be raised before the Assistant Labour Commissioner and when management replies to the notice there, it becomes aware of the dispute. The fact that it desists the claim there clearly means that a dispute has come into existence before the reference. I am therefore of the view that management's stand on this point has no substance.

8. The other technical plea raised by the management against the validity of the reference is that the workman had no right under Sec. 2A to raise this dispute because it was a case of automatic termination and Sec. 2A comes into play when there is volitional termination by the positive act or order of the management. Admittedly neither Union nor any substantial body of workmen have sponsored the dispute. Sec. 2A reads as follows:—

"Whether any employer discharge, dismisses, retrenches or otherwise terminates the services of an individual workman, any dispute or difference between that workman and his employer connected with, or arising out of, such discharge, dismissal, retrenchment or termination shall be deemed to be an industrial dispute notwithstanding that no other workman nor any union of workman is a party to the dispute."

The stress is on the words 'where employer terminates the service'.

9. Looking to the history of the legislature and the purpose of introduction of Sec. 2A in the statute book it is clear that Sec. 2A was introduced as an explanation to Sec. 2(d) for deeming an individual dispute to be an industrial dispute. Previously no individual dispute could be deemed to be an industrial dispute or sponsored by the aggrieved workman alone unless sponsored by a substantial number of the workmen or by a trade union. Many times the cases of dismissal etc. which are more personal than collective, fail to attract the sympathy of any union and the individual is left with no remedy. It was with a view to remedy this hardship by giving the concerned workman a right to sponsor his own case that this Sec. 2A was introduced in the Industrial Disputes Act. The clue to this lies in the concluding words of the Section which say that so raised individual dispute will be deemed to be industrial dispute notwithstanding that no other workman nor any union of workmen is a party to the dispute. Thus the whole stress is on the right of the individual to vindicate his grievance and not on the manner in which the dismissal or termination takes place. If an individual has suffered the severance of his relationship with the employer he can raise the dispute for getting it adjudicated.

10. There was no sense in making a distinction between a termination by the employer and automatic termination under the rules. Both types of termination cause an individual injury and it will be senseless to say that the legislature wanted to confer a right upon the individual workman to raise a dispute in one case and not in the other. Thus the legislative emphasis is not on the words 'employer...terminates' but on the terminations generally read with the non obstante clause in the end.

11. The word 'termination' is further qualified by the word 'otherwise' which means in any other manner. This qualifying word thus enlarges the scope of the word termination and in my opinion extends it to the extent of covering the case of automatic termination under the Clause 19 of the Standing Orders.

12. Moreover in my opinion even an automatic termination under Clause 19 of the Standing Orders is a termination of service by the employer within the meaning of Sec. 2A of Industrial Disputes Act. There is no difference between the situation where the employer passes an order of termination and a situation where it has kept a predeclared and preforgerd order of termination incorporated in the shape of a rule saving that in given circumstances it will operate without requiring the employer to pass a fresh order. Thus the so called automatic termination is not very different from termination by the employer.

13. Still further in the present case rightly or wrongly an order of termination was passed by the employer on 18-10-1973. Copy of it was sent to the employee. It has been filed and marked Ex. W/2. Having passed an order the employer cannot now come round and say that it was only declaratory of the automatic termination which had come into operation. The absence was from 6-3-73 (wrongly written as 3-3-73 in the order. Naturally after 30 days i.e. on 5-4-73 automatic termination came into effect by virtue of Clause 19 of the Standing Orders. Therefore it was incongruous to write on 18-10-1973 in the order that the 'management cannot wait indefinitely' which means that the management did wait upto that date but was not preferred to wait any longer. In other words the order says that the management did not deem automatic termination till 17-10-1973 and was compelled to enforce the clause only on 13-10-1973 because it could not wait any longer.

14. It filters down from the above reasoning that it is within the discretion of the employer to enforce the Cl. 19 and deem the service automatically terminated or it may not enforce the clause at all and accept an employee back on duty even after more than 30 days absence. Such acceptance will not be derogatory of Cl. 19 of the standing orders which does not speak of compulsory termination leaving no discretion with the management. Under the circumstances the exercise of discretion by the management to enforce Clause 19 from a given date would mean a volition to terminate the service from that date. This enforcing of the clause on 18-10-1973 does amount to the exercise of discretion to enforce the clause 19 into operation and that speaks of exercise of volition to terminate the service and would bring it within the mischief of termination by the management attracting operation of Sec.2A of the Industrial Disputes Act.

15. For all these reasons I am of the view that there was an individual dispute which could be deemed to be industrial dispute under Sec.2A and the concerned workman could validly sponsor it. Hence the reference is not invalid and the objections of the management against the validity of the reference have no force. It will not be out of the place to say that no arguments were advanced by the parties on these legal points even when they were raised in the written statement.

16. Having decided the question of validity of reference it is now necessary to consider whether there was Automatic termination of the service as alleged by the management

17. Firstly it is to be seen whether the plea of the workman that he had fallen sick has been established in the case and secondly the question whether he had informed the management as required by cl 19 of the Standing Orders. So far as the information is concerned, it is now argued that the workman had sent the information by way of an application which was sent from his village by registered post. When the workman took the stand before the Concilia-

tion Officer the plea of sending the application by registered post was not taken and only a vague statement was made that he had informed the management on 8-3-1973. A similar stand was taken in the written statement filed by the workman on 5th June, 1976. In para 4 he alleged that he had sent an information to the management on 8-3-1973. Later on at the evidence stage he developed the story that he had sent the application by registered post. This he said for the first time on 21-12-1976 and he alleged that the application was available with the Labour Officer, Shri Shrivastava, of Donger Chickli Colliery. Lastly on the date of the evidence he filed two documents alleging that he has been able to procure them from Parasia Post Office and they show that a letter sent from Afzalpurbari Post Office by registered post was actually delivered by the Postman at Donger Chickli Colliery. One of these documents is a receipt of the registered letter. It purports to be signed by the addressee. It bears the seal of the Manager of Donger Chickli Colliery who purports to have signed the receipt on 9-3-1973. There is no postal seal on this document and the writing also appears to be fresh. This document should not have been in the custody of the workman and a receipt of registered letter signed on 9-3-1973 could hardly be available at the Post Office in January 1977 after the lapse of nearly four years. The documents are not retained at the Post Office for such a long period. The other document is a note of making deliveries of the registered letters to the addressees. It is said that such a note is prepared and handed over to the Postman who gives an account. There are signatures of some postman on this document in fresh ink. The letter contains an account that out of the nine, seven packages were delivered to the addressee and two were returned back. There is a postal seal also. In any case both these documents were not produced from proper custody and the workman did not disclose the name of the person from whom he had obtained these documents when normally such documents should not have continued to exist for over a period of four years. Saying vaguely that they were procured from Parasia Post Office is not sufficient because in that case it was not possible for this Court to enter into a roving enquiry as to who prepared and delivered these documents to Mahabub Beg. He has not cared to produce any person for proving these documents and for clearing the fog about the manner in which he came in possession of those documents. No presumption of their correctness or their being public documents can therefore be raised.

18. At the time of arguments learned Counsel for the workman moved an application that he was misled by the order sheet of this Tribunal and therefore he took it for granted that the Tribunal has treated these documents as proved and has called upon the other side to produce evidence in rebuttal. The order-sheet dated 29-1-77 is very clear and leaves no room for any such misapprehension. It clearly mentions that these two documents though they were not above suspicion and were not coming from proper custody as well as were being filed at a very late stage still they were admitted to the record. Admission of a document to the record does not mean the proof of that document nor does it mean that the Court has taken it to be proved. No such jurisdiction vests in any Court or Tribunal to treat an unproved suspicious document which is not coming from proper custody as a proved document and call upon the other side to lead evidence in rebuttal. Since the other side had not come prepared to meet these documents it was in fairness ordered that they will have an opportunity to rebut these documents by filing other documents in rebuttal or by leading oral evidence. But all this was subject to the fact that the party relying on these documents should have first proved them. No steps were taken by the workman to prove any of these two documents. Under the circumstances it was not necessary for the management to take step to rebut them.

19. In the application filed on 31st March, 1977 learned Counsel for the workman seeks an opportunity to formally prove these documents. Even in this application it is not disclosed as to how and from whom the workman could procure these documents and whom he seeks to examine for the purpose of formally proving them. Since the documents were not coming from proper custody no presumption of genuineness could be attached to them. In view of the gradual improvement, made in the pleadings I do not think it necessary to allow any stage, more so because I do not think that the decision of the case hinges on these documents even if they held to be proved.

20. The original case of the workman appears to be that he sent the application from Afzalpurbari on 8-3-73. While these documents show, even if they are held to be proved, that the registered letter was delivered to the addressee on 9-3-77. The registered letter sent from village Post Office of Afzalpurbari in the District of Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh could not reach Parasias Post Office for delivery on the very next day when the two places are not directly connected even by trains or bus and they are very distantly situated from each other. These documents therefore do not fit in the pleading raised by the workman in his written statement. Secondly as said above, the story of sending the application by registered post was conspicuously absent in the original pleadings. For these reasons also these two documents produced by the workman at the last stage of the case lose much of their value.

21. Then again according to para 4 of the written statement filed by the workman he was seriously suffering from Tuberculosis. While according to his statement made before this Tribunal he was suspected of suffering from Tuberculosis but in fact he was found to be suffering from Intestinal Colic. If he was suffering from Intestinal Colic bed rest of such a long period of several months could not have been advised by any Doctor. On the other hand, if he was suffering from Tuberculosis the treating Doctor must have made certain investigations or must have noted down certain symptoms on the out door ticket. The name of the Doctor has not been disclosed either in pleading or in statement. His prescription has not been produced. About medical certificates of illness it was said in para 4 of the pleadings that he sent the medical certificate along with the application from Afzalpurbari. At the evidence stage there was a change in the story and it was said that only an application was sent at that time. The certificate was produced along with another application in November, 1973 when he came down to Parasias for joining back his duties.

22. The workman has examined Bhagwan Das (W.W.1) who is the Adviser of the INTUC Branch of East Donger Chickli Colliery which Union has now taken up the case of Mahabub Beg. This witness at first stated that the Manager had sent an application to him received from Mahabub Beg sent from Afzalpurbari about his sickness. That application was thereafter called back from him and he could not take a note of it in the Receipt Register. According to him this application was received in July or August 1973 when in fact the stand is that it was sent from Afzalpurbari on 8-3-1973 and was delivered to the Manager at parasias on 9-3-1977. There is no consistency between these stands and statement. This witness Bhagwan Das turns round in the cross-examination to say that what he received in July/August 1973 was not an application but only a sick certificate when according to Mahabub Beg no sick certificate had been sent from Afzalpurbari. It was submitted only in November, 1973 when he came to Parasias to join back his duties. Shri M. B. Khare, Senior Personnel Officer, has totally denied these facts on behalf of the management. What the contents of this medical certificate, what treatment was given and for which disease are all the fabrics of vague story torn out in material contradictions. At least medical certificate could be reobtained from the Doctor concerned and produced before this Tribunal.

23. It appears that it was all a pretended illness and a got up story that he had sent an application. As is clear from the first paragraph this person was a bad character. He was dealt with under the M. P. Maintenance of Public Law and Order Act because the District Magistrate was convinced beyond reasonable doubt that not one but several persons were reporting against him. He had become a menace to the society and was causing alarm, danger or harm to the persons and properties of the residents of that area. Such was the ferociousness of his character that he was externed not only from his own district Chhindwara where he was working but even from the adjoining districts. The same day on which this order of externment was passed he had moved an application with the management, which pleading in the written statement of the management has not been denied by him, seeking long leave but when that was refused he appears to have somehow managed his attendance in the Colliery till the middle of January, 1973 and then proceeded on one month's sanctioned leave. On his return he again managed

his attendance for about 17 or 18 days and then again proceeded on 3 days leave without pay. This further speaks of his ferocious character that he continued to defy the orders of the District Magistrate and was living underground at Chhindwara during those interim periods managing his attendance in the Colliery. Either the Colliery management did not know of his externment or they were afraid to report the matter to the police. After taking three days leave he disappeared and did not turn back even upto 18-10-1973 when the termination order was passed. He states that he came back in November 1973. But according to the externment order he could not have entered into Chhindwara district till the end of December, 1973. The order directed that he could enter only after seeking permission and that too for the purpose of attending the Criminal case that was pending against him. Thus it appears that if he again managed back his attendance at Chhindwara in November in violation of the externment order. He was more than a normal man, or a peaceful law abiding citizen or workman. He was a criminal who could take all such risks of being apprehended if discovered. Still nobody could dare to report anything against him. During the course of proceedings I found that the officers of the management felt very nervous in making statements against him.

24. The workman has stated that when the externment order was passed against him he went to the District Magistrate and made an oral representation on which the District Magistrate told him that he may continue to do his job but would be put behind bars if he indulges in any of the reported goonda activities. This story of oral suspension of externment order has no legs to stand and no District Magistrate is likely to so suspend the externment order orally. I am, therefore, inclined to hold that in fact Mahabub Beg had disappeared because of the externment order. He pretended his illness, forged these documents for the purpose of getting out of the mischief of Clause 19 of the Standing Orders by taking false plea of illness.

25. Learned Counsel for the workman has argued that his was a case of overstayal after the expiry of sanctioned leave and was therefore not covered by Cl.19 which contemplates abandonment of the work. He proceeded to his home town after submitting a leave application and this clearly amounted to saying that he had expressed his intentions to come back and join the duties after those three days. So far as his overstayal after leave is concerned, Clause 10 of the Standing Orders would apply and not Clause 19. I am not convinced with this argument. Clause 10 and Clause 19 are not mutually exclusive. Clause 19 runs as follows:—

"If a workman is absenting without giving any information to the Manager for more than 30 days his services will automatically stand terminated."

Thus it speaks of the workman absenting himself. It does not say anything as to how that absence should have commenced whether after the expiry of his sanctioned leave or otherwise. Thus even after the expiry of the leave there is long absence of more than 30 days the case should be covered by Cl.19. Under Cl.10 if a man overstays the leave by 10 days he would lose his lien on his appointment. Management, however, has a discretion not to treat the service terminated simply on account of the losing of the lien and it may not take any action. The management may continue to wait for 30 days and after the expiry of that period or after the expiry of a still longer period it may treat the service as automatically terminated. Therefore I am of the view that simply because Mahabub Beg proceeded on three days sanctioned leave and then remained absent for several months his case would not go out of the mischief of Clause 19 of the Standing Orders.

26. Learned Counsel for the workman has argued that by moving the leave application for three days leave which was sanctioned by the management the workman had already given information to the Manager and therefore he had complied with the provisions of Clause 19. This plea again is not tenable in my opinion because Clause 19 lays down the limitation of 30 days absence. Therefore according to Clause 19 information about the whereabouts has to be repeated after the expiry of each spell of 30 days. Merely giving an application once and then sitting silent for several

months is not contemplated under that clause. This leave application therefore will not amount to the information that is required to be given by the workman under Clause 19 for each spell of 30 days absence.

27. Even if it is believed that on 8-3-1973 he sent an application by registered post to the management which was as per those unproved documents received by the management on 9-3-1973, let us examine as to what were the contents of that application. According to the oral evidence of Mahabub Beg he had simply stated that he had fallen ill and would not be able to join his duties for some time. No period was specified in that application and it was not written as to when he will be joining back his duties. Such a vague application has no meaning and it does not amount to the information that is required to be given under Clause 19. Moreover as said above merely sending that application once and then sitting silent for a period of about 8 months not taking care to apply for the extension of leave would hardly exonerate him from the mischief of Clause 19 of the Standing Order, specially when his application for leave for extension period had already been disallowed indicating management's clear intention not to suffer such a long spell of the absence of such a workman. I am, therefore, of the view that it will serve no purpose to enter into a roving enquiry as to how these two documents allegedly procured by the workman from Parasia Post Office came in his possession, who handed over those documents and I think that even the formal proof of those two documents will not in any case enhance the case of the workman.

28. In view of these findings I need not go into the elaborate arguments put forward by the management at a late stage that if the case is not governed by Clause 19 of the Standing Orders then it should be deemed to be governed under Clause 10 according to which the workman loses lien on his appointment because he did not apply within 10 days of the expiry of his leave for the extension thereof. Vague application, that he will not be able to attend for sometime, is not an application for extension of leave. Even according to this clause the leave expired on 6th March, 1973 and the workman did not turn back within 10 days as no leave was extended. Even it is assumed that the alleged application was sent and it amounted to an application for extension of leave, after returning within 10 days the workman submitted no explanation to the satisfaction of the Manager about his inability to return on the expiry of the said leave. Both these things i.e. return within 10 days and submission of explanation to the satisfaction of the Manager, were necessary for saving the lien. It has been held in *National Engineering Industries Ltd. Vs. Hanuman* (1967 (15) FLR 259 SC) that :—

"Where a Standing Order provides that the workman would lose his lien on his appointment, if he does not join his duties within certain time after his leave expires, it can only mean that his service stands automatically terminated when the contingency happens."

The facts of this case and the proposition of law clearly apply to the present case. In view of my findings about the justification of termination, I do not think it necessary to consider the plea of loss of confidence raised by the management.

29. Thus it is clear that whatever provision is applied the service of Mahabub Beg stood automatically terminated because of his long absence and the termination was justified under the Standing Orders. The workman is, therefore, not entitled to any relief whatsoever. Award is given accordingly. 20-4-1977.

S. N. JOHRI, Presiding Officer

[No. L-22012(3)/75-D. IIL-A/B-D-IV(B)]

BHUPENDRA NATH, Desk Officer

New Delhi, the 27th April, 1977

S.O. 1479—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Arbitrator in

the industrial dispute between the employers in relations to the management of Beas Sutlej Link Project and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 25th April, 1977.

BFFORE SHRI O. P. SAKSENA, ASSISTANT LABOUR COMMISSIONER (C), BAREILLY

(ARBITRATOR)

Reference No. L-42012(27)/76-D. II. B, dated 4-12-1976

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the Beas Sutlej Link Project, Sundernagar (HP);

AND

The workmen.

PRESENT :

Shri O. P. Saksena, Assistant, Labour Commissioner (Central), Bareilly.

(Arbitrator)

Bareilly, the 22nd April, 1977

APPEARANCES :

For the employer.—Sri O. P. Gupta, Personnel Officer, Beas Sutlej Link Project, Sundernagar (H.P.).

For the workmen.—Sri N. P. Sharma, General Secretary, Beas Sutlej Link Workers Union, Sundernagar (H.P.)

STATE : Himachal Pradesh **INDUSTRY :** Govt. of India Project.

AWARD

By virtue of an arbitration agreement signed by Sri O. P. Gupta, Personnel Officer, Beas Sutlej Link Project, Sundernagar and Sri N. P. Sharma, General Secretary, B.S.L. Workers Union, Sundernagar on 9-11-76, the following specified matter in dispute was referred to my arbitration under Section 10-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 :—

"Whether the action of the management of Beas Sutlej Link Project, Sundernagar Township in fixing Sri Ravail Singh, Conductor Token No. 933-F, at Rs. 110 P.M. w.e.f. 21-4-1971 and treating him as fresh employee was justified? If not, to what relief he is entitled?"

2. The said arbitration agreement was ordered to be Published by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi vide their Order No. L-42012(27)/76 D.II.B. dated 4-12-1976 in the Gazette of India not later than the 18th December, 1976 and it was accordingly published.

3. After the usual notices for submission of written statements were served on the parties, the arbitration proceedings in the matter were held at Chandigarh on 4-2-77. The parties took unduly long time in submitting their written statements etc. and therefore, they agreed on 4-2-77 to extend the time limit for giving the Award till 30-6-77.

4. The case was discussed in detail during the proceedings held on 11-3-77 and 14-4-1977 at Chandigarh. The admitted facts of the case are that Sri Ravail Singh was initially appointed as a Driver at the Beas Sutlej Link Project, Sundernagar on 1-3-66. In 1971, his eyesight became defective and he was therefore served with a notice of termination of employment which expired on 19-4-71. On expiry of the notice of termination his services were terminated and he was paid the settlement dues in full.

5. Subsequently, the B. S. L. Workers Union, Sundernagar took up the case with the Chief Engineer, B. S. L. Project, Sundernagar, who on compassionate grounds ordered for his fresh appointment as Conductor on a basic Salary of Rs. 110 P.M. in the scale of Rs. 110-200. It was made clear to Sri Ravail Singh that he would be treated as a fresh employee and no protection of wages would be given to him. These terms of fresh employment were accepted by him and he accordingly joined duties on 24-4-71. Since then, he is working as a Conductor with usual increments in the Grade.

6. This being the position, I do not find any substance in the dispute. As Sri Ravail Singh had himself agreed to be treated as a fresh employee and also accepted the basic Salary of Rs. 110 P.M. in the grade Rs. 110—200, I do not find there is any thing wrong in treating him as a fresh employee in the category of Conductors by the management.

7. Unfortunately, the case of the union is that of discrimination. The union has submitted that another employee Sri Tulsi Ram was also working as a Driver and both Sri Ravail Singh and Sri Tulsi Ram were served with notices of termination of employment due to defective eye sight and at the instance of the union both were appointed afresh as Conductors at Rs. 110 P.M. in the scale of Rs. 110—200. Subsequently, while the management condoned the break and granted protection of Pay to Sri Tulsi Ram by raising his Pay, the same benefits were not extended to Sri Ravail Singh. According to the management, the benefits were extended to Sri Tulsi Ram as a special case. Subsequently, his eye sight also improved and he was given promotion as a Driver. Sri O. P. Gupta, on behalf of the management further pointed out that the general practice obtaining at the Project is to give fresh employment to such incapacitated employees at the minimum of the scale in which they are given employment. He further pointed out that it has been held in Indian Hume Pipe Company Ltd. v/s Bhima Rao Bali Ram Gujhiya case in 1965 (L.L.J. Part II, Page 402) that a workman has no right to secure the previous terms and conditions of service on re-employment. He further, submitted that the union cannot cite a case of another employee as each case is decided on its own merits.

8. The case of the union is evidently outside the scope of the terms of reference. If the case was that of discrimination and discriminatory treatment was meted out to Sri Ravail Singh, the terms of reference should have been framed in a different manner, I am sorry, I cannot go beyond the terms of reference and examine and give my findings whether the management was justified in treating the two employees differently. I can at best recommend to the management to review the case of Sri Ravail Singh in the light of the action taken by them in an identical case of Sri Tulsi Ram.

9. In the circumstances, I hold that the management was not unjustified in treating Sri Ravail Singh as a fresh employee on the initial basic Salary of Rs. 110 P.M. in the new category of Conductors which was offered to him on compassionate grounds after his eye sight became defective.

10. This is the Award which I make and submit to the Government as required under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

O. P. SAKSHI-NA, Arbitrator

[No. L-42012(27)/76-D. II(B)]

HARBANS BAHADUR, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 26 अप्रैल, 1977

स. आ. 1480.—बैंक आफ़ ग्राइंडला से सम्बन्धित निजीकरणों और उनके कर्मकार, श्री के. आर. मेहता अस्थायी गोंदाम कीपर, बैंक की भाद्रन शाखा, के बीच औद्योगिक विवादों (निर्देश सं. 1975 का केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधीकरण, 38 और 1976 का केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधीकरण 6) में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधीकरण संख्या 1, बम्बई के पंचाट, जो कि राजपत्र के भाग 2, खण्ड 3 उप-खण्ड (2) में क्रमशः सा का 2331 तारीख 3-7-76 और संख्या 1051, तारीख 2-4-77 द्वारा, प्रकाशित किए गए गणना-गण के आधार पर विवाद में न्यायनिर्णय नहीं देते और विवाद के पक्षकारों पर अतिरिक्त दायित्व नहीं डालते.

अतः, अब, औद्योगिक अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 19 की उपधारा (3) के प्रथम परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त

शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त पंचाट के प्रवर्तन की अवधि को 3 मई, 1977 तक घटाती है।

[फाईल संख्या एल-12012/96/75-डी-2(ए)]

New Delhi, the 26th April, 1977

S.O. 1480.—Whereas the Awards of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Bombay in the Industrial Disputes (reference No. Central Government Industrial Tribunal, 38 of 1975 and No. Central Government Industrial Tribunal 6 of 1976) between the employers in relation to the Bank of Baroda and their workman Shri K. R. Mehta, temporary Godown Keeper, Bhadrn Branch of the Bank published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub Section (ii) vide S.O. No. 2331 dated 3-7-76 and No. 1051 dated 2-4-77 respectively do not adjudicate the dispute on merits and do not impose any continuing obligation on the parties to the dispute;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 19 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby reduces the period of operation of the said Award upto 3rd May, 1977.

[F. No. L-12012/96/75-D. II(A)]

New Delhi, the 28th April, 1977

S.O. 1481.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following Order of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Calcutta in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of the Grindlays Bank Ltd., and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 21st April, 1977.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
AT CALCUTTA.

REFERENCE NO. 52 OF 1975

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the Grindlays Bank Limited
Calcutta,

AND

Their Workmen.

APPEARANCE :

On behalf of Employers—Sri M. S. Bala.

On behalf of Workmen—Sri D. I. Sen Gupta, Sr. Advocate, with Sri M. M. Saha, Advocate.

ORDER

Dated, 12th April, 1977

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by their Order No. L12011/15/75, DII/A dated 26th July, 1975 sent to this Tribunal a dispute existing between the employers in relation to the Grindlays Bank Limited, Calcutta and their workmen, for adjudication. The said dispute was rendered in Reference No. 52 of 1976 of this tribunal and an award was given in the said matter on 9th December, 1976 which was duly published in the gazette of India on 25th December, 1976.

2. On 19th of January, 1977 a petition was filed before this Tribunal by the General Secretary of the Commercial Establishment Employees Association, Calcutta praying for setting aside the ex-parte Award of this Tribunal passed on 9-12-1976.

3. This petition by the General Secretary of the Commercial Establishment Employees Association, Calcutta arises out of Reference No. 52 of 1975 which was disposed of by this Tribunal on 9th December, 1976, ex-parte against the union of which the petitioner is the Secretary and against 13 workmen involved in the case. The Workmen involved were said to be motor drivers employed by the Grindlays Bank Limited

Calcutta and they claimed wages, allowances and other facilities as enjoyed by other drivers of the Bank. Both parties had filed written statements in the reference. But, when the reference came up for final hearing on 9-12-1976 the petitioner was absent. So he was declared ex-parte and the evidence of the management was recorded. In the result an award was passed negating the claim of the alleged workmen as set out in the reference.

4 The petition for setting aside the ex parte award was filed before this Tribunal on 19th January 1977. The award had been published in the Gazette on 25th December, 1976 and the said award was enforceable under law with effect from 24th January, 1977. So, before the award had become enforceable the application praying for setting aside the award had been filed before the Tribunal.

5 The question for consideration is whether the Tribunal has the right to set aside the ex parte award passed against the petitioner on 9-12-1976 and restore the reference for rehearing. The fact that the petitioner was prevented from attending the Tribunal on 9-12-1976 had been proved by the petitioner by examining himself as a witness. No counter evidence has been given against his evidence. His evidence was that his father died on 25th November, 1976 and that he had to perform the Shradha ceremony on 8th December, 1976. So, according to him he was not in a position to attend the Tribunal on 9-12-1976 and to that effect he had sent a telegram to this Tribunal, Lxt W-1 is the said telegram. Followed by the telegram he had also sent an application for adjournment which was received by the Tribunal only after the award was passed. Any way, the evidence of WW 1 is conclusive in the case. He has made out sufficient ground to set aside the ex parte award.

6 The next question is whether the Tribunal is entitled to set aside the award under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The first case on the point is decided by the Orissa High Court in the Management of Dhenkanal Municipality, Dhenkanal and The Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal Orissa, Bhubaneswar and Others, 1974 1 LLJ 44, which states that even assuming the rules do not confer such powers, S 11(1) confers wide powers on the Tribunal to set aside an ex parte award. There is no provision in the Act or the Rules debaring the Tribunal to allow a petition for restoration. The expression "Tribunal shall follow such procedure as it thinks fit", is wide enough to cover procedure for setting aside ex parte orders.

Similarly, The Delhi High Court in the case of Metal Fabricators (India) v B D Gupta and Others, reported in Lab IC 1975, p 1707, states "Even if the Rules framed under the Act did not specifically empower a Labour Court or a Tribunal to set aside an ex parte order and award passed by it on the ground the non appearance of a party affected was due to sufficient cause, still it would be able to do so because the procedure to be followed by it is to be 'as it thinks fit'".

The Calcutta High Court in the case of M/s Bells Asbestos & Engineering (India) Pvt Limited and A Heatgrove and Others, 1976 1 LLJ, 534 pointed out that the Tribunal had power to set aside ex parte order if it thought fit in the interest of justice even though there is no express power giving the Tribunal jurisdiction to do so. According to this decision, it is well-known rule of statutory construction that a Tribunal or a body should be considered to be endowed with such ancillary and necessary powers as are necessary to discharge its functions effectively for the purpose of doing justice between the parties. The Calcutta High Court also held that the Tribunal or the body has the right to set aside an ex parte award as though the Tribunal or the body is endowed with such incidental or ancillary powers unless there is any indication in the statute that the body or Tribunal has no such power.

7 These decisions amply go to show that the Tribunal has the right to set aside the ex parte award. The decision reported in 1968 11 LLJ has no application to the facts of the present case. The decision in AIR 1970, Supreme Court, p 1273 is a case where it was held that no institution or an authority has any power to review its order unless such power is conferred in the statute by which the institution or authority came into existence. The decision in 1967 11 LLJ at page 325 has also no application to the present case. The only

case which has given a contrary view is the one reported in 1974 (2) Lab Industrial Cases p 800 which provides that in the absence of any specific rule conferring jurisdiction to the Tribunal to set aside ex parte award it is not open to the Tribunal to entertain application for such a relief. That decision has not taken into consideration some of the significant observations made in the earlier and subsequent decisions by other High Courts in setting aside the ex parte awards. As early as in 1973 the Calcutta High Court held that Industrial Tribunal has power to entertain an application for setting aside an ex parte award (see Laboratory Testers v Management, 1973 1 Calcutta Weekly Report 895).

8 On consideration of all these decisions I am of opinion that the ex parte award passed against the petitioner has to be set aside and the Reference has to be restored to file for adjudication on merits. The Reference shall be posted to convenient date in June, 1977 for final hearing.

E K MOIDU, Presiding Officer

Dated 12-4-1977

[F No 1 12011/15/75 D II A]

New Delhi, the 4th May, 1977

S.O. 1482.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, No 3, Dhanbad in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India Patna and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 28-4-77.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL— CUM LABOUR COURT NO 3, DHANBAD

Reference No 3 of 1972

PARTIES

Employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India, Patna

AND

Their workman represented by the State Bank of India Employees union (Bihar State) Patna

APPEARANCES

For Employers—Sri R K Prasad, representative of State Bank of India, Patna

For Workman—Sri G K Verma, Secretary of the Union

INDUSTRY Bank

STATE Bihar

Dated, Dhanbad, the 15th April, 1977

AWARD

This is a reference by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Rehabilitation (Department of Labour & Employment) under Order No I 12012/9/72/LRII dated the 10th May, 1972 U/S 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 wherein one Sri Surendra Mishra, Watchman of the State Bank of India, Patna is involved and the issue for adjudication is given in the schedule which is as follows:—

SCHEDULE

1 Whether the action of the management of the State Bank of India, Patna in terminating the services of Shri Surendra Mishra Watchman with effect from the 11th October, 1971 is justified? If not to what relief is he entitled?

2 After the service of the concerned workman was terminated on 11-10-71 the State Bank of India Employees Union raised a dispute characterising this termination as illegal and mala fide and as the management did not accept the position the matter was referred to adjudication and conciliation proceeding started. On the submission of failure report the present reference was made.

3 On behalf of the workman it is said that he was appointed as a temporary Watchman at Patna Industrial Estate Sub-office by an order under the signature of the Agent, State Bank of India Patna on 3-5-69 and initially this appointment was for a period of one month to be extended

further at the discretion of the Bank. His services were, however, not terminated after the expiry of one month, rather, he was continued without break for two years and five months when he earned two annual increments as well.

4. Case is that during the conciliation proceeding the management took two pleas, firstly, that his service was purely temporary and it could be terminated at any time without notice and secondly, that he was guilty of certain misconducts. But paragraph 508(c) of Sastri Award read with Appendix (j) of the Banks' Head Office Circular special letter dated 19-11-54 will show that the service of Sri Mishra could not be treated as a purely temporary one and so far as the misconduct is concerned no charge sheet was given nor any domestic enquiry was conducted and, therefore, the allegation of misconduct is a device to terminate his services and that it is a colourable action amounting to victimization and unfair labour practice.

5. An explanation was called for from Sri Mishra and he replied but nothing was done thereon and after terminating his service another workman was appointed in his place for the same work. It is said that this substantially corroborates the allegation made above.

6. On behalf of the employer written statement has been filed contending inter-alia that the appointment of Sri Surendra Mishra was on a purely temporary basis and he was posted at the factory containing the pledged goods of M/s. Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt. Ltd., which is located in the Industrial Estate, Patna-13. He was also given the duty to look after the pledged goods of the factory known as M/s. Civmills Industries (P) Ltd., which was another constituent of the Patna Branch of the Bank and which was situated close to the firm M/s. Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt. Ltd. Subsequently, when M/s. Civmills Industries (P) Ltd., liquidated the advance taken from the Bank he was posted solely at the factory of M/s. Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt. Ltd. These two constituents of the Patna Branch of the Bank had borrowed money from the Bank and by way of security for the loan advanced pledged their goods which were kept in their factory premises and therefore a watchman was appointed to keep guard over the two factory premises and the goods kept there.

7. It is said further that the duty of a watchman posted in a factory is of a very responsible nature and the Bank authorities reposed high degree of trust and confidence on him as he was solely responsible for protecting the right and interest of the Bank in respect of the materials pledged to it and kept in the factory. But Sri Surendra Mishra showed utter negligence of duty and acted in a suspicious manner and thus made himself unfit for being continued as watchman. On several occasions Officers of Patna Branch of the Bank found him absent without prior permission and when asked he failed to give any valid reason. On account of his unauthorised absence from duty the Bank on 20-1-71 directed him to remain at the factory premises and keep a watch over the movement of the stocks and was directed not to allow any removal of stocks without prior payment by the borrower. But even then considerable stocks of pledged goods were removed on 25-8-71 by the borrower presumably with the connivance of the watchman. He did not inform the authorities about removal until it was detected by the Bank authorities.

8. It is said that on account of the above incident on 31-8-71 he was called upon to explain the circumstances under which the pledged goods were allowed to be removed and his reply was evasive and confusing. It was, therefore, considered that he had abused the responsibility cast upon him and could no longer be relied upon for discharging responsible duties of a watchman and consequently his services were terminated with effect from 11-10-71 by giving him a notice of termination simpliciter.

9. It is submitted that by doing so the Bank did not violate its own Circular No. 247 of 1966 issued by the Calcutta Local Head Office in as much as the principle given in it to be followed were not applicable to the case of the watchman.

10. Contention is that the reference is not maintainable and is without jurisdiction.

11. There is a rejoinder on behalf of the workman mentioning therein that it is wrong to say that he was appointed and

treated purely on a temporary basis. Sri Mishra discharged his duty efficiently and protected the rights and interests of the Bank in respect of the materials pledged to it and kept in the godown of M/s. Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt. Ltd. It is not correct to say that on several occasions officers of the Bank found him absent from duty.

12. With regard to the date of alleged theft on 25-8-71 it is said that perhaps it is a mistake for 23-8-71 on which date on the orders of Sri P. K. Sarkar, Field Officer of State Bank of India, Patna, he accompanied him to the firm of M/s. Roy Smith & Co., Sultangunj, which is at a distance of 6-1/2 miles from the factory of M/s. Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt. Ltd. On his return to the factory he noticed some shortage which he immediately reported to Mr. Sarkar and explanation was called for from him by letter No. P/651 dated 31-8-71 to which he replied on the 7th September 1971 and it seems that the explanation was accepted and the matter was dropped. In case, however, the 25th August, 1971 is not a mistake then the allegation that huge stocks were removed with his connivance is wholly unjustified and unwarranted.

13. Referring to the written statement that Sri Mishra had abused the responsibility reposed on him it is said that this is absolutely baseless and unjustified and the letter of termination for the supposed misconduct without giving any opportunity to clear his position is illegal and unjustified and malicious.

14. With regard to Bank Circular No. 247 of 1966 it is said that there has been a gross violation of it and the Circular is applicable to the facts of this case.

15. There is a rejoinder on behalf of the Bank as well and it is said that in fact the concerned workman was given only one increment and not two and paragraph 508(c) of Sastri Award read with Annexure (j) of Bank's Head Office Circular letter dated 19-11-54 as well as Bank's Circular No. 247 of 1966 are not applicable to the facts of the present case. It has been reiterated that the services of the concerned workman have been validly terminated and it was not illegal and mala fide.

16. In support of the case of employer has examined MW-2 Sri P. K. Sarkar, Branch Manager, State Bank of India, Patliputra, Patna. MW-1 had already been examined earlier when a point was raised on the representation of the employer by a lawyer. For our purpose MW-2 is the only witness on behalf of the Bank. The relevant documents are Fxt. M-5 copy of a letter sent to the Officer Incharge, Industrial Estate, Pay Office, State Bank of India, Patna-13 dated 13-5-69 forwarding the specimen signature of Sri Surendra Mishra and stating therein that he has been appointed as a temporary watchman in the Bank to be posted at the factory of M/s. Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt. Ltd., and he will also look after the factory of M/s. Civmills Industries. Instruction was given to the Officer Incharge to hand over the key of the Bank's padlocks used on the gates of the aforesaid factory to him and to give all instructions and guidance in regard to his duties as godown watchman for the conduct of a factory type advance Fxt. M-6 is copy of a letter dated 31-8-71 addressed to the concerned workman asking him to explain the circumstances in which huge stocks pledged to the Bank by M/s. Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt. Ltd., have been removed by the Company without depositing the value thereof. There is a mention of Memo. No. P/95 dated 20th January in which he was specifically instructed not to allow any removal of stock without prior payment by the borrowers. The third document is Fxt. M-7 which is the explanation of Sri Mishra addressed to the Development Officer, State Bank of India, stating therein that on 23-8-71 he had gone with Sri Sarkar, Field Officer, State Bank of India to the firm of M/s. Roy Smith & Co., Sultangunj, for taking the stock position of the above firm to the Patna branch and on 24-8-71 when he came to the factory of M/s. Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt. Ltd., he found some shortage in the stock and immediately informed Sri Sarkar on telephone.

17. On behalf of the workman quite a good number of witnesses have been examined of whom WW-4 is the concerned workman himself and WW-6 is Sri Taxman Dubey who has come to support his case that Sri Mishra was tenant of his house from May 1969 to the end of December 1971 WW-1 is Sri Balrampur Sharma a godown keeper of the State Bank,

WW-2 Sri Saligram Sharma is the Head Clerk of the Patna Main Branch, WW-3 is Sri Binod Bihari Sinha, Clerk in the Main Branch of the State Bank and WW-5 Sri P. C. Verma is another employee of the State Bank of India.

18. Of the documents brought on his behalf, Ext. W 7 is the copy of his appointment letter and Ext. W 8 is the copy of termination letter. Ext. W 5 is the original letter dated 22.11.71 to the A. I. C. (C) Patna from the Regional Manager, State Bank of India. Exts. W 4 & W 6 are the copy of Circular No. 204 of 1969 and copy of Memo No. 247 dated 22.8.66, respectively. Ext. W 2 is the pay sheet concerning Sri Mishra for the month of May 1969 to 1971 and Exts. W 1 & W 3 are the extracts from the stock register showing details of stock of M/s. Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt. Ltd., from December 1970 to October 1971 and fortnightly statement of stock of M/s. Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt. Ltd., for the period ending August 1971, respectively.

19. MW 2 is the Field Officer of the State Bank of India and he was posted at the main branch from September 1969 to July 1972. He says that Sri Mishra was a temporary godown watchman and was posted as watchman at M/s. Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt. Ltd., and simultaneously was also posted as watchman at the factory of Civmills Industries (P) Ltd. After the Civmills had liquidated its pledge to the Bank, the concerned workman was entrusted solely with the duties at M/s. Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt. Ltd. His duty was to look after the interest of the Bank with respect to the goods pledged to it and stored in the premises of those two factories. He says that he was found absent on number of occasions and after a few verbal warnings he was asked in writing to be vigilant and to remain at his duties as assigned. He was there to ensure that no goods were removed without the authority of the Bank. He says further that in August 1971 on inspection he found that sizeable number of goods had been removed from the factory of M/s. Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt. Ltd. without any authority from the Bank and Sri Mishra had not informed the Bank about it. Ext. M-6 is the memo dated 31.8.71 from the Development Officer in which he was asked to explain the circumstances in which huge stocks pledged with the Bank by M/s. Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt. Ltd., had been removed by the company without depositing the value thereof. Ext. M 7 is the reply of the concerned workman. The witness says that his services were thereafter terminated sometime in October 1971.

20. From his evidence it appears that there are two types of pledged accounts, one known as lock and key account and the other as factory type account. In the first type of account the pledged goods are kept in the godown and it is admitted by the witness that the key of that godown is not kept with the watchman. In the factory type account the pledged goods are kept in the factory premises and it is not under lock and key. We also get from his evidence that so far as M/s. Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt. Ltd. was concerned it had pledged all the stocks to the Bank and they were in the lock and key account. He also says that in lock and key pledged account stock register is maintained by the Bank.

21. It further transpires from the evidence of the witness that the stocks of the concerned company were insured but after the unauthorised removal and as per Ext. M 6 by the company itself, no F.I.P. was lodged nor any insurance claim was preferred.

22. The witness says further that the concerned workman was provided with accommodation in the factory premises and he was directed to be on duty for all the 24 hours. He also says that he had the custody of the key of the factory gate which had the padlock of the bank and the duplicate key was with the factory owner.

23. From the evidence discussed above we get that Sri Mishra had not the custody of the godown where the pledged goods had been kept and he had the custody of the key of the main gate of the factory and the duplicate used to be kept by the factory owner. It is admitted that no F.I.R. was lodged nor any claim from the Insurance Company was demanded. Except Ext. M 6 there is no paper to show that on numerous occasions previously Sri Mishra was found absent from duty and that he was warned. The service book had not been produced which would have been a good piece of evidence on the point. So far as Ext. M 6 is concerned it shows that

it was the company itself which had removed the stocks. The witness does not say as to when he actually detected the unauthorised removal and from his explanation Ext. M 7 it appears that in fact on the 23rd he had accompanied MW 2 to Sultangunj, Patna City, and MW 2 says that he had gone there to seize the stocks of M/s. Roy Smith and Co. Ext. M 7 further indicates that it was on 24.8.71 that the concerned workman detected that there had been some unauthorised removal and he immediately informed MW 2 on phone. The witness, however, denies it, but there is no reason to suppose that Sri Mishra did not inform him on telephone when he could see that there was some shortage in the stock kept in the godown. If the removal had been done by the company itself on the 23rd admittedly Sri Mishra was not there on that date and there being no investigation in the matter it is very difficult to fix up the time of removal. MW-4 is the concerned workman himself and he says that after return from Sultangunj he did not go to the factory premises. Although MW-2 has said that he was asked to be on duty for all the 24 hours it does not seem probable and possible and it is very hard to believe that a workman would be asked to be on duty for more than 8 hours.

24. Thus so far is the evidence of MW 2 goes from what I have discussed above, it is very difficult to conclude that the unauthorised removal on the 23rd of August 1971 or on the 24th of the month was due to his negligence and key of the godown from where the stocks are said to have been removed by the company itself not being with him and owner of the factory having the duplicate key of the main gate of the factory there is no material for a conclusion that it was due to the latches on the part of Sri Mishra that the borrower company removed some of the stocks from the lock and key account. It is not possible to believe about the verbal warnings given to him as the service book is not on record, nor there is any paper to that effect. Even M 6 does not mention anything about it.

25. It had been suggested on behalf of the workman that the Bank authorities had been conniving with the borrower all the time and they always allowed him advances much in excess of the drawing power and much in excess of the stock in hand. MW 2 has stated that stipulated periodicity for the factory was to submit its stock position fortnightly but it failed to do so. Different margins were kept for different type of goods pledged. Margins differ according to the types of goods and normally between 25 per cent to 40 per cent. He has expressed his inability to say as to what was the highest and lowest drawing power of the borrower during the year 1970-71 and he cannot say what was the debit account of the borrower on the 23rd, 25th and 31st August 1971.

26. Ext. W 1 is the extract from stock register. On one side the cash credit account has been indicated and on the other details of stocks giving total value of stock margin to be retained by the Bank and drawing power have been indicated. If we look to it we will find that the cash credit account of the borrower was much in excess of the deposits in December 1970 and upto August 1971. On the 23rd of August the borrower's debit balance was Rs. 1,40,149.71 when the total value of the stock was Rs. 95,925. The margin indicated in Ext. W 1 is Rs. 30,675 and the drawing power was Rs. 65,250/- but as against it the borrower's debit account was Rs. 1,40,000/- and odd. In fact on such and every date the amount of outstanding balance against the borrower was much more than his drawing power. Ext. W 3 is the statement of stock of the concerned factory and on August 25, 1971, total value of the stocks was Rs. 64,500/-. There is a discrepancy in the figures given in Ext. W 3 and the stock position as indicated in Ext. W 1. The fact, however, remains that the Bank was advancing more money to the borrower than the stock in the godown and MW 2 as I have already quoted above, has said that the factory was to submit its stock position fortnightly, but it failed to do so. He also says that in 1971 the factory was not working all the shifts and for most of the part it was closed. It means that the condition of the factory was not at all satisfactory and although the stock statement was not being supplied as per stipulation the Bank was advancing money to the borrower much more than the stock in hand and the drawing power. No explanation has been given for this unsatisfactory state of affairs. The witness says that the documents regarding allotment and release of the stocks are signed by the Agent or the Development Officer or the Field Officer. It means that this unsatisfactory position was very much in the knowledge of the Bank authorities but that situation was allowed to continue. It has been suggested on behalf of the work-

man that to cover up the fault of the Bank Officers a false story was hatched up regarding the unauthorised removal of stock. It is very difficult to say anything definite about it and as the materials on record are available and the facts gathered from the evidence of MW-2 indicate, it can very well be said that there may be some truth in this contention.

27. The concerned workman is WW-4 and he says that he used to deposit key of the padlock of the outer gate of the factory everyday at 6 p.m. at the Bank. He says further that his duty was from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., that he was off duty on Bank holidays, he was to check the lock of the godown, to peep inside the godown and to check, gate pass. He admits that a memo was given to him that he used to be absent from duty and that he was directed to be on duty for all the 24 hours but in the very next breath he has stated that he was not directed to be on duty as stated above and that seems to be correct. No order could have been given to him to be on duty for all the 24 hours and in view of the evidence of MW-2 that he was given verbal warnings, it cannot be said that a memo was given that he used to be absent from duty. Besides, the memo is not on record. Therefore, it is very difficult to hold that any warning was given to him and his duty being as stated above the responsibility of unauthorised removal from the godown of the Bank cannot be fastened on him. Besides, as I have said earlier he was not there on the 23rd August and he says that when he came on the 24th to the factory and peeped inside the godown he noticed that there was something wrong with the stock. Therefore, if there had been any unauthorised removal by the owner of the factory on the 23rd it cannot be said that it was at the instance or connivance of Sri Mishra and that he is responsible for it.

28. Taking the evidence of MW-2 and WW-4 together, there can be absolutely no doubt that the materials on record are not at all adequate to hold the concerned workman guilty for the alleged unauthorised removal from the lock and key account of M/s Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt. Ltd. Important documents have not been produced and oral evidence is also inadequate.

29. It is not disputed that Sri Mishra was a temporary hand and was appointed temporarily. There is nothing on record to show that he was appointed against a permanent vacancy and was working in temporary capacity. But this is evident from the record that he continued in service for two years five months and was given two increments. Ext. W-7 is the copy of the appointment letter. Ext. W-2 is the bunch of pay sheets for the months of May, 1969 to October, 1971. It shows that he was appointed on a substantive salary of Rs. 92/- and then got an increment in November, 1970 and another increment in July 1971. His designation is watchman. It means that he was in uninterrupted service for more than 2 years although his initial appointment was for a period of one month to be extended further if necessary. Not only that, he also got two increments during this period. Stand of the employer is that his appointment being purely temporary it could have been terminated at any time at the pleasure of the Bank.

30. In this connection there are two Circulars Exts W-4 & W-6. The former is dated 10-5-69 and the Circular No. is 204 of 1969 and the later is No. 247 of 1966. Both of them deal with the terms and conditions of service of temporary employees. In Circular No. 247 it is said that it has been decided in principle that temporary subordinate employees have put in more than 9 months aggregate service in the Bank and who are considered suitable shall be offered permanent employment in the Bank. In circular No. 204 there is a reference to Circular No. 220 of 1968 which is not on record. It says that a temporary employee be granted an annual increment for each period of 12 months service. In Circular No. 247 certain instructions have been given to the Agents on the point of absorption of temporary subordinate employees.

31. Sri Mishra had put in more than 9 months of service and was given increments. Then there is nothing on record to show that there was any adverse remark against him during this period. Therefore, on the principle decided and indicated in Circular No. 247 he should have been absorbed much before the date of termination of service and the temporary nature of his service should have ceased.

32. What would be the effect of continuing him as a temporary hand when there was nothing against him and on the principle decided he should have been absorbed in the permanent employment? To me it appears that in the given circumstances he should have been made permanent and there was absolutely no reason for the Bank to continue him in temporary service even after the completion of 9 months. To say that the job was of a temporary nature cannot be of any avail when this particular job at that particular place is still continuing and admittedly one Sri Krishna Rajak was appointed in his place in the afternoon of 11-10-71 when the services of the concerned workman were terminated in the forenoon of the date. An attempt had been made on behalf of the Bank to distinguish between him and Sri Krishna Rajak. It is said while he was a watchman the other fellow is godown watchman, but I do not think there is any substance in this differentiation and the nature of the job of the concerned workman was the same as that of Krishna Rajak.

33. Let us now look to Sastri Award, Desai Award and the Settlement on the Industrial Disputes between certain Banking Companies and their workmen dated 19-10-1966. In the Sastri Award paragraph 508 deals with classification of employees. 'Temporary employee' means an employee who has been appointed for a limited period for a work which is essentially of a temporary nature or who is employed temporarily as an additional employee in connection with a temporary increase in work of a permanent nature. In paragraph 516 it is said that in the case of every employee except one who is engaged on a part-time basis, whether he is a temporary employee, a probationer or a permanent employee, a service book should be maintained and that book besides others should make a note of the disciplinary action if any taken and any remarks about his efficiency or character made by his superiors. Undoubtedly, he was a temporary employee. He should have been confirmed as a permanent hand after completion of 9 months and although he was appointed for a limited period for a work which is of a permanent nature, his service book should have been maintained and produced here to show if any action had been taken against him earlier.

34. In paragraph 521 of Sastri Award procedure for taking disciplinary action has been given. A person against whom disciplinary action is proposed or likely to be taken should, in the first instance, be informed of the particulars of the charge against him; he should have a proper opportunity to give his explanation as to such particulars, and final orders should be passed after due consideration of all the relevant facts and circumstances. In Clause (4) a list of acts involving 'gross misconduct' has been given and in Sub-clause (d) the item is wilful damage or attempt to cause damage to the property of the Bank or any of his customer and in Sub-clause (c) the misconduct is wilful, insubordination or disobedience of any lawful and reasonable order of the management or of a superior. In Clause (5) an employee found guilty of gross misconduct may be dismissed without notice besides other punishments. In Clause (6) the acts which constitute 'minor misconduct' have been enumerated and Sub-clause (c) is neglect of work, and negligence in performing duties. In Clause (7) an employee found guilty of minor misconduct may be warned or censured; or have an adverse remark entered against him; or have his increments stopped for a period not longer than six months. In Clause (8) it has been provided that the charge or charges, the evidence on which they are based, the explanation and the evidence, if any, tendered by the said employee, the finding or findings with the grounds on which they are based and the order passed shall be recorded with sufficient fulness, as clearly as possible; and such record of the proceeding shall be signed by the officer who holds them.

35. In the instant case there is no charge-sheet and if Ext. M-6 is said to be the one, then the explanation of Sri Mishra as contained in Ext. M-7 and no action having been taken immediately thereafter as he has said and rightly, perhaps the explanation was considered sufficient and the matter was dropped. Therefore, there was no charge-sheet as such, no explanation, no enquiry, no recording of evidence, no recording of finding and nothing of the sort are enumerated in Clause (8) of paragraph 521 of the Sastri Award. If it is said that Ext. M-6 is the charge-sheet and Ext. M-7 is the explanation then no action having been taken and no finding having been recorded, in all fairness to the concerned

workman it has to be said that the matter was dropped and no action was considered necessary against him.

36. According to my finding above there was no wilful damage or attempt to cause damage to the property of the Bank, nor there is any wilful in subordination or disobedience of any lawful and reasonable order of the management and also there was no neglect of work or negligence in performing duties. Materials on all these points are completely inadequate. Therefore, it is not possible to say whether it was a case of gross misconduct or of minor misconduct and whether the ends of justice should have been properly met, if it is accepted for the sake of argument that it was within the knowledge of the concerned workman that the articles had been removed from the godown, if he had been warned or censured or an adverse remark could have been entered against him or his increments could have been stopped. Certainly an order of dismissal was unwarranted. According to the paragraphs of Sastri Award given above, the procedure laid down have not been followed and what has been done may very well be characterised as an arbitrary action of the Bank against an employee who should have been made permanent long before and should not have been dismissed even after he was a little negligent in his duty.

37. The Desai Award of the 7th June, 1962, has accepted the above Sastri Award. In the Settlement of the Industrial Disputes, dated 19-10-1966, paragraph 19.1 at page 52 deals with the disciplinary action and procedure thereof and they are almost identical to the procedure referred to above of the Sastri Award. In the paragraph 20.7 nature and character of temporary employee, have been explained which is almost identical to that of the Sastri Award. Paragraph 20.13 at page 62 deals with temporary godown keepers and godown watchman and it says that if their work had been found satisfactory and if their services can be utilised to look after any other godown in the same place or other place or in the clerical establishment of the Bank, on completion of one year's service he be given preference for absorption in the permanent service of the Bank subject to the Bank's Recruitment Rules, if any.

38. It would thus appear that the Sastri Award, Desai Award and the Settlement dated 19-10-1966 as well as the two Circulars referred to above are all in favour of the concerned workman and the facts and circumstances of the case indicate that the procedure laid down in the two awards and in the Agreement have not been followed nor the directions given in the two Circulars as well as in the Agreement regarding absorption have been adhered to.

39. In paragraph 522 of the Sastri Award procedure for termination of employment has been laid down and in Sub-paragraph (4) it is said that the services of any employee other than a permanent employee or probationer may be terminated, and he may leave service, after 14 days notice. If such an employee leaves service without giving such notice he shall be liable for a week's pay (including all allowances). In the instant case what we find is that no notice had been given to the concerned workman. It has been contended on behalf of the Bank that in that circumstances he is entitled to 14 days salary including all allowances and nothing more. I, however, do not agree with this contention. The case of the concerned workman stands on a much better footing. For all intents and purposes he was a permanent employee and three months notice was necessary. But even if it be said that only 14 days notice was required he being still a temporary employee, that too was not done. It means that at every stage there had been breach of the standing directions given by the different awards and settlement and the Circulars of the Bank itself. The Desai Award has accepted these directions and the Settlement dated 19-10-1966 also speaks to the same effect in Clause (c) of paragraph 19.12 at page 57. Therefore, there is a good deal of substance in the contention that the procedure for taking disciplinary action has also not been followed.

40. From my discussions above it follows that Sri Mishra should have been absorbed in the permanent service after the completion of 9 months without any adverse remark against him, that he had no concern with the key of the godown where the pledged goods of M/s. Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt. Ltd., had been kept that his duty was for 8 hours only along with the sitting hours of the Bank, that he was not in the factory premises on the

23rd of August, 1971 when he accompanied MW-2 to Sultangunj and had not returned to the factory after completing his work at Sultangunj and depositing the seized goods of the company concerned in the Bank, that there is nothing definite on record to show that there was any unauthorised removal as alleged, on the contrary, materials are there to indicate that the condition of the borrower was precarious and the Bank authorities connived and were advancing money to him much more than his drawing capacity and far in excess of the value of the pledged stock, that a memo was given to Sri Mishra who submitted his explanation and as no action was taken immediately thereafter, it may very well be said that the same was accepted and the matter was dropped, that the procedure laid down in the Sastri Award, Desai Award and the Settlement dated 19-10-1966 regarding absorption of temporary hand and disciplinary action as well as termination of services have not been followed and there had been breach of all the instructions at every stage, that all the materials have not been brought on record to support the case of the employer, rather, it is an admitted position that when the services of the concerned workman were terminated in the forenoon another person who was junior to him and working in the same capacity in another godown at Agamkuan was appointed in his place, that though the appointment was temporary, the nature of work was permanent and so far as the work at the factory of the Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt. Ltd., is concerned that is still continuing and finally that the employer has not come with clean hands and has not placed all the cards on the table, rather, has tried to suppress the real facts and has relied on superficial matters not very much helpful to the case of the employer.

41. Therefore, as the position stands it is a clear case of unfair labour practice and the concerned workman had been victim of circumstances much beyond his control and not at all within his knowledge. A good deal of argument has been raised on behalf of the Bank that although the concerned workman was guilty of misconduct no departmental enquiry was started against him and to avoid stigma an order of discharge simpliciter was passed. In a case reported in 1975 Lab. I.C. 399 (L. Michael and another, appellants Vs. M/s. Johnson Pumps Ltd., respondent) the question of discharge simpliciter was considered by their Lordships of the Supreme Court. It has been said therein that "But if the management to cover up the inability to establish by an enquiry, illegitimately but ingenuously passes an innocent-looking order of termination simpliciter, such action is bad and is liable to be set aside". In the written statement filed here and in the comments given before the A.L.C.(C), New Area Kadamkuan, Patna-3, the fact of termination simpliciter has been mentioned in paragraph 9. In paragraph 6 loss of confidence and trust has been alleged. In paragraph 10 it has been admitted that another man Krishna Rajak has been appointed in place of the concerned workman since the afternoon of 11-10-1971 and posted at the factory of M/s. Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt. Ltd. So far as the contention of discharge simpliciter is concerned, it seems that as observed in 1975 Lab. I.C. this is an attempt to cover up the inability to establish by an enquiry the allegation made against Sri Mishra. As regards the allegation of loss of confidence and trust, this has also been asserted in order to make out a case for terminating his services. An employer who believes or suspects that his employee, particularly one holding a position of confidence, has betrayed that confidence, can, if the conditions and terms of the employment permit, terminate his employment and discharge him without any stigma attached to the discharge. Their Lordships of the Supreme Court have said that "but such belief or suspicion of the employer should not be a mere whim or fancy. It should be bonafide and reasonable. It must rest on some tangible basis and the power has to be exercised by the employer objectively in good faith, which means honestly with due care and prudence. If the exercise of such power is challenged on the ground of being colourable or mala fide or an act of victimization or unfair labour practice, the employer must disclose to the Court the grounds of his impugned action so that the same may be tested judicially". From what I have discussed above it is clear that there is no tangible basis for the allegation that Sri Mishra has betrayed the confidence and trust imposed upon him and the order of discharge has not been made in good faith and materials disclosed to the Tribunal by the employer do not justify the impugned action.

42. While referring to the Sastri and other awards I have mentioned the procedure to be followed when the order of

termination is passed on misconduct and I have said that there should be appropriate domestic enquiry before any such action should be taken. I may say that at the time of trial of the reference adequate materials may in the alternative be brought on record to support the order passed. In the instant case, as I have said earlier, materials are not enough for a conclusion that the order of termination was a bonafide one, rather, the facts collected point out that it is a case of abuse of power by the authorities concerned and may be said to be a case of victimization and unfair labour practice. In this connection I may refer to a case reported in 1977 Lab. I.C. 328 (Blue Star Ltd., petitioner Vs. N. R. Sharma and another, respondents).

43. Witnesses have been examined on behalf of the workman to say that the watchman deputed at a factory is entrusted only with the key of the main gate of the premises and not of the godown and further that godown keeper maintains the pledged goods of the stocks and it is kept in the Bank. Duty of the watchman deputed in the factory is to assist the godown keeper and he is also to check the gate pass when the released goods are taken out of the factory. WW-1 Shri Balrup Sharma, godown keeper, has testified to these facts. He says further that it is the godown keeper who may get accommodation at the factory premises and the watchman is not provided with any such accommodation. He has stated that everyday watchman has to go to the Bank to make his attendance. WW-2 Sri Saligram Sharma, Head Clerk in the Patna Main Branch, says that in factories where there is no facility for accommodation for godown keeper a watchman is deputed. He says further that he had never heard that in August 1971 quite a sizeable number of pledged goods had been removed unauthorisedly from the premises of M/s. Paper & Board Industries (Bihar) Pvt. Ltd., with the connivance of the watchman deputed there. According to him there was no allegation of theft of stocks from the above factory in August 1971. WW-3 is a Clerk of the main branch of the State Bank and his evidence is that they had no information or knowledge that at any time in 1971 there was unauthorised removal of any stock with the connivance of the workman. I have already discussed the evidence of WW-4 the concerned workman. WW-5 is an employee of the State Bank of India who has stated that a watchman is required to be on duty for 8 hours a day and the pledged goods are never put under the charge of the watchman. WW-6 is the landlord of Sri Mishra.

44. Evidence of these witnesses is of not much help as they do not give any more material than what are already available and which I have discussed above. This much, however, can be said that they go in favour of the concerned workman and add strength to the materials that have been brought on record on his behalf.

45. On the consideration of all the available materials my concluded opinion is that the termination of the services of Sri Surendra Mishra, Watchman with effect from 11-10-1971 was not at all proper and that the action of the Bank in doing so was not justified. As the Bank has failed to prove that he was guilty of moral turpitude, he is entitled to reinstatement with full back wages within one month from the date of publication of this award.

This is my award.

15-4-77

S. R. SINHA, Presiding Officer
[No. L-12012/9/72-LR III/D. II, A]

R. P. NARULA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 6th May, 1977

S.O. 1483.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Bombay in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Stevedores at Mormugao Harbour, Mormugao (Goa) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 21st April, 1977.

22GI/77-12

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, BOMBAY

Reference No. CGIT-2/6 of 1971

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the Stevedores at Mormugao Harbour, Mormugao.

AND

Their Workmen.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers :

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| I. (i) M/s. V. S. Dempo & Co., Goa. | } Shri P.K. Rele, Advocate |
| (ii) M/s. V. M. Salgaocar & Bros., Goa. | |
| (iii) M/s. Agencial Commercial Maritima, Goa. | |
| (iv) M/s. Agencial Ultramarina Pvt. Ltd., Goa. | |
| (v) M/s. Chowgule & Bros., Goa. | |
| (vi) M/s. Damodar Mangalji & Co., Goa. | |
| (vii) M/s. Elesbao Pereira & Sons, Goa. | |
| (viii) M/s. Froilana C. R. Macado & Sons, Goa. | |
| (ix) M/s. Gosalia Shipping Pvt. Ltd., Goa. | |
| (x) M/s. Lima Leitao & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Goa. | |
| (xi) M/s. Mormugao Navegadora Ltd., Goa. | |
| (xii) M/s. R. V. Redij & Co., Goa. | |

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| II. Goa Dock Labour Board, Goa. | } No appearance. |
| (Impleaded as a Party by Tribunal's order dated 11-5-1972). | |

For the Workmen.

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| I. (i) Shri Kripashankar Sukla, Goa. | } Shri K. M. Jamadar, Advocate
AND
Shri M. N. Batkal, Advocate. |
| (ii) Shri Vishram Bind, Goa. | |
| (iii) Shri Sarju Yadav, Goa. | |
| (iv) Shri Sulai Pal, Goa. | |
| (v) Shri Ramlakhan Yadav, Goa. | |

II. Goa Dock Labour Union, Goa.

(Impleaded as a party by Tribunal's order dated 11-5-1972). } No appearance.

INDUSTRY : Ports and Docks

STATE : Goa, Daman and Diu

Bombay, the 4th April, 1977

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, Department of Labour and Employment in exercise of its powers conferred under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act 14 of 1947 referred the industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to the Stevedores at Mormugao Harbour, Mormugao and their workmen to this Tribunal for adjudication in the following terms as per the notification date 14-9-1971.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of the gangmen marked as 'L' in the records of the Mormugao Dock Labour Board for being placed in the scale of Rs. 135-4-163-5-178 with effect from the 1st January 1969 in the light of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers, is justified? If not, to what relief if any, are the workmen entitled?"

2. The facts giving rise to this dispute may be briefly stated. The 5 workmen at whose instance the dispute is referred to this Tribunal claim to be Gang Leaders marked 'L' representing all the 206 workmen belonging to that category. Each of the 206 gangs of workmen consists of 10 workers and out of these 10 gangmen one is registered as gangman marked 'L'. It is claimed that the Central Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers at Major Ports recommended that gang leaders marked as 'L' should be paid wages in the scale of Rs. 135-4-163-5-178 and gang workers in the scale of Rs. 110-2-50-120-3-147. The said recommendations have been accepted by the Central Government. The Mormugao Dock Labour Board resolved by its Resolution No. 318 dated 25-4-1970 to give effect to the new scales of pay as recommended by the Wage Board with effect from 1-1-1969. Pursuant to the said Resolution the attendance cards of the workmen were marked with daily wages corresponding to the pay scale of Rs. 135-4-163-5-178 from 2-5-1970 to 16-5-1970. Thereafter the Goa Dock Labour Union representing the gang workers raised a dispute stating that the gang leaders marked 'L' did not stand on a higher footing than the ordinary gangmen and therefore not entitled to a higher scale of pay as contemplated in the Wage Board's recommendations. There was also one day's strike in the entire Port on this account (vide para. 6 of the statement of the Goa Dock Labour Union dated 22-11-1975). To avoid trouble the Goa Dock Labour Board by its resolution No. 338 dated 7-8-1970 resolved that the gangworkers marked 'L' be placed in the scale of pay of Rs 110-2-50-120-3-147 w.e.f. 1-1-1969 which is the scale recommended for the gangmen till such time the dispute regarding their scale of pay is finally resolved by the Central Government. The 5 workmen herein representing the other gang leaders marked 'L' approached the Deputy Chairman Mormugao Dock Labour Board to consider their case and restore to them the higher scale of pay. As there was no response from the Dock Labour Board the workmen addressed a letter dated 30-3-1971 to the A.L.C.(C), Vasco-da-Gama requesting him to intervene in the matter. The A.L.C. entered upon conciliation proceedings and sent notices to the Stevedores and the Dock Labour Board. The conciliation proceedings failed and a failure report was submitted by the A.L.C. which was received by the Central Government on 22-6-1971. This reference is made on 14-9-1971.

3. The workmen contend that the gangmen marked as 'L' in the records of the Mormugao Labour Board perform certain additional functions which are enumerated in para. 7A and B of their statement dated 16-10-1971 which fact is not specifically controverted by the Goa Dock Labour Union or the Stevedores Association. It is also submitted that the Wage Board in its report has expressly recognised the existence of gang leaders in the Mormugao Port. The position of a gang leader is said to be comparable to that of a Tindal in Bombay, Madras, Cochin and Vizag Port and Sardar in Calcutta Port. They also say that the certified standing orders for registered Dock Workers governed by the scheme [Mormugao Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme 1965] which came into force from 7-11-1967 expressly refer to the leader of the gang and his duties.

4. On 5-5-1972 the Goa Dock Labour Union filed an application under Section 18(3) for being impleaded as a party to this dispute. It claimed to represent a large majority of Dock workers including the gangmen marked 'L'. This request was not opposed by the 5 workmen representing the 206 gang leaders marked as 'L'. By the order dated 11-5-1972 the Goa Dock Labour Union was allowed to come on record. It filed a written statement on 5-6-1972 asserting that this Tribunal had the necessary jurisdiction to decide this dispute.

5. On 2-2-1972 all the Employers filed a common statement contending that this Tribunal had no jurisdiction to go into the question referred to it for the reason that the power to determine wages and other service conditions is exclusively within the ambit of the power of the Board.

6. On 16-2-1972 the workmen filed a memo. stating they are all Reserve Pool Workers under the [Mormugao Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme 1965] and that the presence of Dock Labour Board on the record is necessary for a valid and effective determination of the dispute in question. It is also submitted that as the Goa Dock Labour Board is in possession of all the available records it is but proper that it should be brought on the record. The Board

through its Deputy Chairman filed objection to the application on 13-3-1972. As per this Tribunal's order dated 11-5-1972, the Board was directed to be impleaded as a party to this adjudication proceedings.

7. The Dock Labour Board filed its statement on 9-6-1972 stating that as it is not an Employer nor carrying on any industry, within the meaning of the Act no award saddling it with any liability of any kind can be passed against it. It also contended that the schedule I appended to the scheme there is no category of workmen by the designation 'gang leader'. If this tribunal is to accept the workmen's contention it would amount to an amendment to Schedule I of the scheme which can be done only by the Central Government.

8. This Tribunal heard the parties i.e. the Employers, the Board, the Workmen and the Union on the question of jurisdiction and by its award dated 3-1-1973 on the preliminary objection negative the contention of the Employers and the Board.

9. Against that order the Employers filed writ petition 68/1973 before the Judicial Commissioner, Goa, challenging the view of this Tribunal on the question of jurisdiction. To this writ petition the Dock Labour Board, the Union and the workmen were made parties. The learned Judicial Commissioner by his order dated 18-3-1975 upheld the decision of this Tribunal and dismissed the writ petition. During the pendency of the writ petition there was an order of stay of the further proceedings of this case.

10. On 6-7-1973 i.e. even before the filing of this writ petition a settlement of the dispute was effected between the workmen herein and their Employers. The document containing the terms of the settlement was filed before this Tribunal on 3-8-1973 with a memo. requesting this Tribunal to pass an award in terms thereof. Notice of the writ petition dated 14-8-1973 was received in this Tribunal on or about 12-9-1973. During the pendency of the writ petition there was stay of the further proceedings of the case. The writ petition was dismissed on 18-3-1975. Thereafter notices were issued to the concerned parties calling upon them to show cause why an award in terms of the settlement should not be passed.

11. To this notice the Employers filed a statement on 1-12-1975 stating that the obligation under the scheme of disbursing wages earned by the gang workers is of the Board and that it is not the scheme or the Act that the Employers should pay to the gang leader for work done for them. It is also submitted that since it is the Board that withheld the benefit of the enhanced pay to the gang leaders it is but proper it should be made a party and should be heard along with the other parties, to the reference before passing any award in terms of settlement. It is finally submitted that if the Board had no objection to give effect to the terms of the settlement they too did not have any objection to that course.

12. The Goa Dock Labour Union filed their objection on 22-11-1975 asserting that there is no category of gang workers marked as category 'L' in the port of Mormugao and that the question of payment of higher pay scales to them did not arise. They also say that the gang leaders perform identically the same duties as gangmen and therefore a higher scale of pay to them is not warranted. They say that they would have no objection to the award being passed in terms of the settlement if gang workers were also given the benefit of the higher scale of pay. They admit that on account of the agitation carried on by the gangmen the Board had to go back on their earlier resolution dated 25-4-1970 giving effect to the higher scale of pay from 2-5-1970.

13. The workmen representing the gang leaders filed their reply on 19-1-1976 stating that since the dispute in question is only one between the employers (Stevedores) and the gang leaders, the Goa Dock Labour Union representing the gangmen has no locus-standi to object to the application made by them. (2) They also submit that the Goa Dock Labour Union having come on record stating that they represented a majority of the Dock Workers including gangmen marked 'L' cannot now be heard to espouse the cause of the gangmen alone, to the prejudice of the gang leaders. (3) It is further stated that in the light of the resolution of the Board No. 318 dated 25-4-1970 recognising the right of the gang leaders to the

higher scale of pay recommended by the Wage Board and the further fact that the said resolution was implemented from 2-5-1970 to 16-5-1970, it is futile to contend that there is no category of workmen known as gangmen marked 'L' working in the Port of Mormugao. (4) It is also stated that after the Additional Judicial Commissioner Goa in his judgement dated 18-3-1975 in writ petition 68/73 has accepted the contention that the Central Wage Board having recognised that these gang leaders had to do some additional and more responsible work recommended a higher scale of pay to them it is not open to the Goa Dock Labour Union to reopen that issue. (5) Regarding the reply of the Employers (Stevedores) the workmen say that the Board is already a party to these proceedings but they have not even cared to file their objection to the notice calling upon them to show cause why an award should not be passed in terms of the settlement. (6) They dispute the contention that the settlement in question is not falling under Section 2(p) of the Industrial Disputes Act.

14. The Dock Labour Board filed a statement on 27-1-1976 praying this Tribunal to delete it from the array of parties to the dispute. It has not filed any other objection.

15. The Advocate for the Goa Dock Labour Union or their representative has not been attending this Tribunal since 3-7-1976. In these circumstances the case is being proceeded with in their absence.

16. The Dock Labour Board, except for filing memos, stating that it is not a necessary party to this dispute and that its name may be struck off the record, has not cared to file any objection to show why an award in terms of the settlement should not be passed. No one on its behalf has been appearing before this Tribunal since 4-12-1976. Hence Dock Labour Board also is set ex-parte.

17. On the above material the points that arise for consideration are :

- (1) Whether the Dock Labour Board is not a necessary party to these proceedings ?
- (2) Whether giving effect to the terms of the settlement will mean creating a new category of workmen in the Mormugao Port which, this Tribunal is not competent to do ?
- (3) Whether the objection taken by the Goa Dock Labour Union is tenable ?
- (4) To what relief ?

Point 1 :—

18. The Dock Labour Board's contention is that not being an employer and while not running an industry within the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Act it is not a necessary party to these proceedings. This contention is not tenable. Under clause 42(a) of the Mormugao Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment Scheme, 1965 (hereinafter called the Scheme) it shall be an implied condition of the contract between the registered Dock worker and registered Employer that the rates of wages, allowances and overtime, hours of work rest intervals, holidays and pay in respect thereof and other conditions of service shall be such as may be prescribed by the Board. Clause 43 provides that it shall be an implied condition of the contract between a registered Dock worker in the categories of Winchman and gang worker and a registered Employer that the rates of wages allowances and overtime and pay in respect thereof shall be such as may be prescribed by the Board for each category of worker subject to the provision of sub-clauses 2 to 7. Under sub-clause (f) of clause 8 of the Board is responsible for dealing with all matters of policy and in particular may determine the wages, allowances and other conditions of service and fix the guaranteed minimum wages in a month after annual review. When the Board has got so much of say in the matter of determining the wages of the Dock workers, certainly it must be made a party to this award, which relates to the fixation of wages of the workmen herein in terms of the Wage Board's recommendation. In the face of these statutory function it cannot ask this Tribunal to delete its name from the array of parties. In fact it was the Board by its resolution No. 318 dated 25-4-1970 that gave effect to the recommendation of the Central Wage Board with effect from 2-5-1970 and then went back on that from 17-5-1970 in view of the agitation

started by the gangmen. The learned Advocate for the employers submit that for a proper and effective implementation of the award, the Board is a necessary party, I agree. Point 1 found accordingly.

Point 2 :—

19. The contention of the Dock Labour Board in its statement dated 9-6-1972 was that if accepting the contention of the workmen a higher scale of pay was given to them it would amount to creation of a separate category of gang leaders and would amount to amendment to Schedule I of the scheme where two categories of Stevedores workers alone are contemplated viz. gang workers and Winchman. This contention was considered and negated by the learned Additional Judicial Commissioner, Goa in para 25 of his judgement in writ petition 68/73. Point 2 therefore is held against the Board in view of the above opinion expressed in the judgement.

Point 3 :—

20. The objection taken by the Goa Dock Labour Union does not seem to be tenable. Their main complaint is that the gangmen do the very same work as gang leaders marked 'L' and therefore there is no warrant for paying them a higher scale of pay. In para 7 of the written statement and more leaders marked 'L' clearly set out the additional and more responsible duties they are called upon to discharge. The averments made by them in this para are not specifically controverted by the Union in their objection to the settlement being recorded by the Tribunal. Further, before the learned Judicial Commissioner the Employers concluded the fact that the Wage Board recommended a higher scale to the gang leaders as they had to do some additional and more responsible duties (vide para. 25). From the judgement we do not see that the Union which was a party to that writ petition raised any protest to the concession made by the Employers. It follows contention that the gang leaders do not have more responsible function to discharge has to be rejected. The further contention that in the Mormugao Port there is no worker by the designation gang leader is falsified by the report of the Central Wage Board at p. 343 para. IV(4). The other contention that if a higher pay is to be given to the gang leaders, the same scale may also be given to the gangmen is not tenable, in view of the terms of reference. The dispute, if any, between the gang workers and the employers is not a subject matter of this reference, and so it shall be permitted to be raised by the Union.

Point 4 :—

21. On a careful perusal of the terms of settlement I am satisfied that the settlement reached is fair and advantageous to the workmen and its bonafides are not open to doubt.

22. In the result an award in terms of the settlement is passed. The settlement which is appended hereto is to be treated as a part of this award. The Employers and the Dock Labour Board are directed to implement the terms of the award.

P. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, NO. 2, BOMBAY

Reference No. CGIT-2/6 of 1971

Employers in relation to—

M/s. V. S. Dempo & Co. Pvt. Ltd. & 11 other Employers, Goa,

AND

Their Workmen.

JOINT MEMORANDUM OF SETTLEMENT SUBMITTED BY THE PARTIES

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR :

SHORT RECITAL OF THE CASE

Shri Kripashanker Sukla, 176-L; Vishram Bind, 19-L, Sarju Yadav, 41-L, Sula Pal, 26-L and Kamla Lakshmi Yadav, 160-L, raised an Industrial dispute on behalf of 206 Leaders

hereinafter referred to as workmen concerned in this reference, working in the Mormugao Dock Labour Board for placing them in the scale of Rs. 135-4-163-5-178 in terms of the unanimous and majority recommendations of Central Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers as accepted by the Government of India to be operative with effect from 1st January, 1969. Conciliation having failed, the Govt. of India referred this dispute for adjudication by the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2 at Bombay. While the dispute is pending before the Honourable Central Government Industrial Tribunal as reference No. CGIT-2/6 of 1971, the parties after a prolonged negotiations have come to an amicable settlement, the terms of which are as under:—

1. The gang workmen listed under or marked '1.' shall be fixed in the scale of Rs. 135-4-163-5-178 recommended by the Central Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers in the case of Gang leaders in Mormugao Port.
2. As a result of the terms of settlement at Item No. 1 above, the basic pay of the Gang leader shall be at Rs. 147 p.m. as on 1-1-1972 and Rs. 151 as on 1-1-1973.
3. The arrears as a result of grant of enhanced scales at Item No. 1 above shall be paid with retrospective effect from 1-1-1972, on the basis of salary shown at Item No. 2 of this settlement.
4. By virtue of change in basic salary from January, 1972, the Gang leaders shall be entitled to D.A., H.R.A., C.C.A., and A.D.A. on the basis of the Wage Board recommendations with effect from 1st January, 1972.
5. It is agreed that the arrears arising out of this settlement shall be paid within 3 months from the date of passing of the Consent Award by the Hon'ble Tribunal.
6. The Parties hereinto further agree that this shall be the full and final settlement of the dispute pending before this Hon'ble Tribunal.
7. Both the Parties pray that the Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to accept the above terms of settlement as just and reasonable under the circumstances and to pass an Award in terms thereof.

Dated : the 6th July 1973.

Representing Employers :	Representing Workmen :
Sd/-	
1. M/s. Agencia Ultramarina P. Ltd.	
Sd/-	Shri Kripashanker Sukla, 176-L
2. M/s. Agencia Commercial Maritime	
Sd/-	Shri Vishram Bind, 19-L
3. M/s. Machado & Sons Agents & Stevedores Pvt. Ltd.	
Sd/-	Shri Sarju Yadav, 41-L
4. M/s. Mormugao Navegadora Ltd.	
Sd/-	Shri Sulal Pal, 26-L
5. M/s. Elesbao Pereira & Sons	
Sd/-	Shri Rama Lakhan Yadav, 160-L
6. M/s. R. V. Redij	

Sd/-
7. M/s. V. M. Salgaocar & Brother Pvt. Ltd.

Sd/-
8. M/s. Gosalia Shipping Pvt. Ltd.

Sd/-
9. M/s. Damodar Mangalji & Co. Pvt. Ltd.

Sd/-
10. M/s. Chowgule Bros.

Sd/-
11. M/s. V. S. Dempo & Co. Pvt. Ltd.

Sd/-
12. M/s. Lima Leitao & Co. Pvt. Ltd.

WITNESSES :

(1) Sd/-

(2) Sd/-

P. RAMAKRISHNA, Presiding Officer

[No. L-36011(4)/71-P&D/D IV A]

NAND LAL, Desk Officer

New Delhi, the 6th May, 1977

S.O. 1484.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following Interim Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 2), Dhanbad, in the industrial disputes between the employers in relations to the Management of Lime Stone Quarry of Sone Valley Port Land Cement Company Limited, Post Office Baulia, District Rohtas and their workmen.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

Reference No. 4 of 1975

In the matter of an industrial dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

(Ministry's Order No. L-29011/57/74-LRIV dt. 13-1-75)

PARTIES

Employers in relation to the management of Lime Stone Quarry of Sone Valley Port Land Cement Company Limited, Post Office Baulia, District Rohtas

AND

Their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the employers.—Shri T. Prasad, Advocate.
On behalf of the Baulia quarries Mazdoor Sangh.—Shri B. Lal Advocate.

On behalf of the Baulia Quarries Rashtriya Mazdoor Seva Sangh.—Shri J. D. Lal, Advocate.

STATE : Bihar

INDUSTRY : Lime Stone

Dated, Dhanbad 19th November, 1975

INTERIM RELIEF ORDER

This is a short question about payment of statutory minimum bonus to the workmen as interim relief. By the above order the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, referred three heads of industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication. One of them is whether the demand of the workmen of the Lime Stone Quarry of the Sone Valley Port Land Cement Co. Ltd., for payment of bonus under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 for the years 1968, 1969, 1970 and 1973 is justified. The workmen represented by Baulia Quarries Mazdoor Sangh hereinafter as B.Q.M.S. filed a petition for granting statutory minimum bonus to the workmen for the years 1968, 1969, 1970 and 1973 as interim relief. I am taking up B.Q.M.S. prayer for grant of the interim relief. The manage-

ment contests this claim for interim relief. The added union supports the company.

2. The management's first point is that they have applied for exemption from payment of bonus to the appropriate Government in accordance with the provisions of Section 36 of Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and so long as that application is not disposed of, no question of payment of any bonus can arise. It is submitted that they had filed a composite petition for exemption in regard to their colliery and limestone quarries. The Central Government by their letter dated 25-7-73 conveyed their rejection of the management's application in regard to their colliery but said nothing about their limestone quarries. It is further stated that the management is pursuing this matter with the Central Government. In this context it is submitted that the Tribunal would be prejudging the matter if the interim relief was granted. It appears that a long time has elapsed and the appropriate Government has not yet allowed their prayer for exemption from payment of bonus so far as the quarries are concerned. There is no knowing if the Central Government would grant the exemption at all as prayed for by the management. It would be equally pre-judging the matter if I stay my hands in the matter on the supposition that their prayer for exemption will be ultimately allowed by the Central Government. If it could be shown that the order of the Central Government in this respect is in the offing there could have been some justification in staying my hands for a short period. They say that they have been sending repeated reminders to the Central Government for this. It is not bringing any result. Time has come and gone. The position remains as before. I think there is no further justification to wait for the Government's order in this respect. The Court cannot be expected to be in eternal waiting for the exemption order or otherwise to come on the basis of submissions from the side of the management. It is submitted that if the Tribunal grants the interim relief and thereafter the exemption order is made, the position will be anomalous. Courts act in the living present, not considering what would happen if things happen in future contrary to its order. If that were not so, no Court can act in the living present. The Tribunal's concern is if there is any existing exemption order when the matter is taken up by it. Admittedly the management is not yet equipped with any exemption order and in that view of the matter, nothing prevents the Tribunal from taking up the interim relief matter in respect of bonus. It is next submitted that the management has filed an application in the Patna High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution of India (CWIC, No. 1411 of 1973) challenging the Central Government's letter dated 26-7-1973 rejecting their prayer for exemption from payment of bonus as a whole which is still pending. It is urged that the matter is subjudice and so no question for payment of interim relief in regard to bonus does arise. I have no order as yet res-

training me from hearing the bonus matter from the Patna High Court or from other competent source. I do not think that simply because a writ petition is pending in respect of Central Government's letter rejecting their prayer for exemption from payment of bonus in regard to Hutar colliery, the Tribunal is not entitled to hear an interim relief matter on bonus arising out of an industrial dispute referred to me for adjudication by the Central Government. In the circumstances I cannot accept this submission from the side of the management. It is next submitted that the company has been incurring loss year after year which now exceeds one crore of rupees and so their inability to pay any bonus is pleaded. This is a plea which cannot be entertained. The requirement of law is that the company must pay the minimum statutory bonus even if it incurs loss in any particular year or years. It is a "must" legal requirement which cannot be bypassed. So the plea of financial inability does not hold good in view of the provisions of law. It is again submitted that the reference is incompetent. I have no sufficient materials at this stage to uphold the contention of the management. The liability to pay statutory minimum bonus is a "must" and the same has not been paid. It cannot be reasonably said that there is no industrial dispute in this respect. It is again submitted that in view of their prayer for exemption under the Section 36 of the Bonus Act, the Government could not have made the order of reference which is said to be not bona fide. Now I cannot hold so on material.

3. The industrial dispute is with regard to payment of bonus. Actually what bonus the employees are entitled to is a matter of law on the basis of available surplus and allocable surplus, which will be considered when there is a full-fledged adjudication of the bonus issue. Whatever may be the bonus ultimately adjudicated and awarded, there is no doubt about it that the workmen are at least entitled to the statutory minimum bonus of 4 per cent for the years under demand. When this is a "must", there is no point in delaying the payment of the statutory minimum bonus of 4 per cent as complete adjudication of the three heads of industrial disputes under reference may take some time. The case for payment of interim relief as to bonus is made out.

4. The company is therefore directed to pay the statutory minimum bonus of 4 per cent according to law to the workmen for the years 1968, 1969, 1970 and 1973 as interim relief.

K. K. SARKAR, Presiding Officer

[No. L-29011/57/74-LR. IV/D. III B.]

V. VELAYUDHAN, Under Secy.

